

LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

Edited by

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AND

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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All unsigned abstracts are editorial; others bear the initials of the compiler or translator, to whom, in each case, the editors tender their thanks. Cordial acknowledgement is made to all editors who have made their publications available for abstracting, and to the Director of Research, PATRA, for permission to quote from *Printing Abstracts*. It is hoped gradually to extend the present coverage of foreign periodicals so as to maintain a representative survey of all professional literature. Negotiations are in hand for including Dutch, Italian, Scandinavian and Russian journals. Offers of assistance with foreign languages will be welcomed.

CONTENTS

<i>Abstract Number</i>		<i>Page</i>
	Philosophy of Librarianship	
86	Cultural responsibilities of the librarian	37
	Professional Education	
87	How can librarianship be taught?	37
	Library Services : General Surveys	
88	Survey to survey : 1934—1950	38
89	Twenty-one years of the library movement in South Africa ...	39
	Library Co-operation	
90	Der Zentralkatalog des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt	39
91	An international library policy?	40
92	Co-operation and the physical book	40
93	Importation of foreign monographs under the early influence of the Farmington Plan	41
	National and Governmental Libraries	
94	The great libraries of the world and their functions	41
95	Depository libraries for UNESCO and United Nations documents..	42
96	The UNESCO Library	42
97	The National Library of Scotland	43
98	The Library of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.	44
	University Libraries	
99	College library handbooks are becoming inexpensive invitations to learning	44
100	Films in the academic library	45
101	Birmingham University Medical Library	45
102	The Library of the University of Bristol	46
103	From private collection to public institution : the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library	46
104	Lamont Library : the first year	47
105	A new pattern for economy, utility and beauty : the North Dakota Agricultural College Library	48
	Special Libraries	
106	Some problems of a technical library	48
107	The World Health Organization Library	49
108	De bibliotheek van het Ruusbroecgenootschap te Antwerpen 1925 —1950	50
109	The Library of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment ..	50
110	The Library of the British Shipbuilding Research Association ...	51
111	The Library of the Institute of the Motor Industry	52
112	The Jubilee of the John Rylands Library	52
113	Special Libraries Association (U.S.A.)	53
114	Library Service in Army Schools	54
115	A special library in the Bureau of the Census	54
116	The newspaper library : the results of a survey completed in June 1949	55
117	Special Irish libraries in the United States	55
118	The New Harmony Working Men's Institute	56

**Abstract
Number**

Page

Public Library Services

119	Zur frage der volksbildnerischen grundsätze der volksbücherei ..	56
120	Een " Moderne Bibliotheek " te Brussel	57
121	De stadsbibliotheek van Oostende sinds de bevrijding	57
122	The Cape Breton Regional Library: a highlight in library promotion in Nova Scotia	58
123	" Branching out " in Vancouver	58
124	The situation as we now see it	58
125	Steps in the development of the public library movement	59
126	The Foreign Library	60
127	BBF: something intangible	60
128	New California library reflects community's nature	61

Public Library Policy and Practice

129	Celebrating the centenary	61
130	Lighting in our libraries	62
131	" Service in depth "	62
132	Subject branches	63
133	Statistical control in local government administration: the libraries service	64
134	Reflections on the use of statistics in public libraries	64
135	Machines and more machines	65
136	Machine reproduction of catalogue entries	66
137	Mechanized book issuing	66
138	The multiple issue system in the Henry Watson Music Library ..	67
139	Books and infectious diseases	67
140	Basic bookmobile specifications	68

School Libraries

141	Display in the school library	68
142	Points of emphasis for school libraries	68
143	Harrow School: the Vaughan Library	69
144	Project and activity in connection with the school library in secondary modern schools	69

Work with Children

See Nos. 183, 200

Library Extension Services: Special Relations

145	The library as a tool of the theatre	70
146	Adult education and research	70
147	The loan package library: a tool for implementing adult education in a democracy	71

Cataloguing, Classification, Indexing

148	Brown's " Subject Classification "	71
149	Classification of Agriculture	72
150	Optional facet in library classification	73
151	New Zealand Geographical Headings	73
152	The Library of Congress Subject Catalog	73
153	A union catalog of serials on punched cards	74

*Abstract
Number*

Page

Documentation : General

154	International documentation	74
155	Documentation in the United States	75
156	Committee on Organization of Information	75

Documentation : Mechanical Aids

157	The Rapid Selector—an automatic library	76
-----	---	----

Documentation : Documentary Reproduction

158	Archival materials on microcards	76
159	Drei neue geräte für die dokumentation	77
160	Die bibliothekarische behandlung von mikrofilmen	77
161	A proposed standard for the microphotographic reproduction of newspapers	78

Archives

162	An approach to archives	78
163	Local archives of Great Britain. The Glamorgan County Record Office	79
164	Historical documents microfilmed	79

Bibliography : General

165	The reader uses literature citations	80
-----	--	----

Bibliographies : National

166	Bibliography in the basement	80
167	Die 4. auflage des verzeichnisses Ausländischer zeitschriften in schweizerischen bibliotheken	81

Bibliographies : Subject

See also No. 198

168	Official publications in public reference libraries	81
169	The development of pharmacopoeias	82
170	The presentation of scientific information	83
171	Bibliographical services in the Social Sciences	84
172	Some problems of bibliographic control in the Social Sciences ...	84
173	H.M.S.O. Publications	85
174	The laboratory bookshelf	86

Principles of Book Selection

175	Book selection as science and art	86
176	Book selection in a large library service	87

**The Art of the Book : Paper, Typography, Illustration, Binding,
The Book Trade**

177	The fifty books : . . . an exhibition panorama of the best books produced in 1949	87
178	Book production : 25 years—past and future !	88
179	Design for Everyman's progress	88
180	Antique book papers	89
181	Practical paper making. No. 3. Beating and refining	89

<i>Abstract Number</i>		<i>Page</i>
182	Mechanical wood and chemical wood as raw materials in the pro- duction of paper	90
183	Typography and the child	90
184	Book work : letterpress decoration	91
185	First Rotofoto booklet	91
186	Some precursors of the modern illustrated book	91
187	The illustration of books	92
188	This is photogravure	93
189	Current developments in silk screen printing	93
190	Production line for the standard format book	94
191	Leather for bookbinding, I	94
192	Do. II	95
193	What binders can teach us	96
194	Modern bookbinding : edition binding. Casemaking—hand ..	96
195	Recent developments in bindery operations	96
196	Preservation of bookbinding leather	97
197	Announce book lacquering device	97
198	Acquisition of foreign scientific publications	97
Authors, Publishers and Readers		
199	The reading public in 1803	98
200	Facts about fiction	98
Biography		
201	Conrad Gesner and his "Thesaurus Evonymi Philatri"	98
202	Sir Anthony Panizzi	99
203	Captain of Romance	100

**Periodicals covered by Library Science Abstracts and any
abbreviations used**

Abgila
 Actes du Comité International des Bibliothèques (Actes du Com. Int.)
 Adult Education (Adult Educ.)
 A.L.A. Bulletin (A.L.A. Bull.)
 American Documentation (Amer. Doc.)
 American Journal of Public Health (Amer. J. of P.H.)
 American Printer (Amer. Pr.)
 Architect and Building News (Architect)
 Architectural Review (Arch. Rev.)
 Archives
 Aslib Proceedings (Aslib Proc.)
 Author
 Bibliographical Society Transactions. The Library. (Library)
 Bibliotheksgids
 Bodleian Library Record (Bodl. Lib. Rec.)
 Book Handbook (Bk. Handbk.)
 Book Trolley
 Bookbinding and Book Production (Bkb. and Bk. Prod.)
 British Medical Journal (Brit. Med J.)
 British Printer (Brit. Pr.)
 Buch und Bucherei (B. u. B.)
 Builder
 Bulletin of the World Health Organization (Bull. W.H.O.)
 Canadian Library Association Bulletin (Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.)
 Caxton Magazine (Caxton Mag.)
 College and Research Libraries (Coll. and Res. Libs.)
 Electrical Review (Electr. Rev.)
 English
 Fundamental Education Abstracts (Fund. Educ. Abs.)
 Further Education (Further Educ.)
 Harvard Library Bulletin (Harvard Lib. Bull.)
 Indian Librarian (Ind. Lib.)
 Industrial Chemist (Industr. Ch.)
 International Bulletin for the Printing and Allied Trades (Int. Bull.)
 Irish Library Bulletin (Irish Lib. Bull.)
 John Rylands Library Bulletin (J. Rylands Lib. Bull.)
 Journal of Documentation (J. of Doc.)
 Journal of Education (J. of Educ.)
 Junior Bookshelf (J. Bookshelf)
 Librarian
 Library Assistant (Lib. Asst.)
 Library Association Record (Lib. Assn. Rec.)
 Library Journal (Lib. J.)
 Library of Congress Information Bulletin (Lib. of C. Inf. Bull.)
 Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions (Lib. of C. Q. J.)
 Library Quarterly (Lib. Q.)
 Library Review (Lib. Rev.)
 Library World (Lib. World)
 Manchester Review (Manch. Rev.)
 Microcard Bulletin (Microcard Bull.)
 Modern Lithographer and Offset Printer (Mod. Lith. Off. Pr.)
 Nachrichten der Vereinigung Schweizer Bibliothekare (Nach. d. V. Sch. B.)
 New Zealand Libraries (N.Z. Libs.)
 North-Western Newsletter (N.W. Newsl.)
 Ontario Library Review (Ont. Lib. Rev.)

Paper and Print
 Paper-Maker and British Paper Trade Journal (Paper-Maker)
 The Paper Market
 Printing Abstracts
 Printing Review (Print. Rev.)
 Proceedings of the Royal Society, London (Ploc. Roy. Soc. Lond.)
 Review of Documentation (Rev. of Doc.)
 Review of English Studies (Rev. of Engl. Stud.)
 School Librarian (Sch. Lib.)
 School Library Review (Sch. Lib. Rev.)
 Signature
 South African Libraries (S. Afr. Libs.)
 South African Printer and Stationer (S. Afr. Pr.)
 Special Libraries (Spec. Libs.)
 State Librarian (State Lib.)
 Stechert-Hafner Book News (Stech. Haf. Bk. News)
 The Times Educational Supplement (T.E.S.)
 The Times Literary Supplement (T.L.S.)
 UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries (UNESCO Bull.)
 University of Illinois Library School. Occasional Papers. (Univ. of Ill. Occ. Papers)
 Wilson Library Bulletin (Wilson Lib. Bull.)
 Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (Z. f. B.)

Further additions to this list are under consideration

PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

86

Cultural Responsibilities of the Librarian

John E. Burke

Wilson Lib. Bull., June 1950, XXIV: 10, 739—741. Bibliog.

The appreciation of beauty, essential to the full living of life, should be cultivated and developed by librarians. The philosophy of librarianship should include scholarship, sympathetic understanding and respect for humanity. Only when techniques are secondary to ideals can a librarian impart that contagious enthusiasm for knowledge, beauty and love of books that make his book collection a dynamic organisation for service. The ideal modern library would house notable music in scores or recordings, and show reproductions of the great masters. By friendly guidance, the librarian can lead young people to the best literature. But first, he must have formed sound taste himself, and have knowledge of the whole process of reading, so that he can advise others.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

87

How can Librarianship be taught?

N. E. Dain.

Librarian, April 1950, XXXIX: 4, 81—8.

Establishment of librarianship classes under a college rather than directly under a library authority enables the provision of adequate premises and Ministry of Education grants; also, the valuable asset of help in specialised subjects from resident lecturers. Access to a large library system for practical study is essential. Visits to other libraries enable comparison of methods and should include University, special and industrial libraries. The syllabus is indicative of scope only and its interpretation must develop with changing conditions: textbooks serve as background and for reference. A course provides comparative knowledge and objective experience to an extent impossible when working in one place. The subjects included in the Registration and Final Examinations should all be studied together to preserve their relation, but this is difficult of achievement except with full-time study. Study of Classification should begin with book prospectuses or the reviews in *The Times Literary Supplement* or *British Book News*. Theory and generalisation would then follow, summing up the practice instead of cramping it. So far, only Dr. Ranganathan has given concrete expression to the relation between thought and classification. The

approach to Bibliography must be through printing works or a printing school, binding works and photo-engraving departments. The librarian need not be a technical expert, but knowledge is necessary for the development of standards. Some history of book construction should be related whenever possible to actual texts. For Book Selection and Library Stock and Assistance to Readers, access to a large reference stock is essential. Library assistants in general still have inadequate training in giving the fullest service to readers, in producing reading lists for scholarly purposes, verifying important technical facts, etc. For Organisation, practical training is not sufficient for assessing professional responsibility, purpose and effectiveness. Visits to other libraries, debates and discussions with colleagues encourage students to think and to compare.

LIBRARY SERVICES: GENERAL SURVEYS

88

Survey to Survey : 1934—1950

C. W. Collins

N.Z. Libs., Jan.—Feb. 1950, XIII : 1, 3—9.

Between the Munn-Barr report in 1934 and the visit this year of Miss Miriam Tompkins, of Columbia University, under the auspices of the United States Educational Foundation set up under the Fulbright Act, much progress has been made by New Zealand libraries. In 1934, there were no National Library, Country Library or School Library Services, union catalogue, check-list of periodicals or inter-loan, organised training for librarianship, etc. Since 1934, national and local finances have improved and the government has been sympathetic to education. The Country Library Service has been a key factor, helpful to libraries of all kinds throughout New Zealand. The Central Bureau for Library Book Imports, the Union Catalogue, the Union List of Serials, the *Index to New Zealand Periodicals*, and the foundation of a Library School are especially valuable projects. Library service to children has improved: libraries in schools have benefited by either the Schools Library Service or increased grants. Routine work has generally improved, inter-loan services are more efficient, and microfilm and other photo-copying facilities are being used. Buildings and accommodation are still inadequate, and the potentialities of public libraries in education are still not universally understood. During the 1950 survey, further development on a nation-wide basis will be considered, including the problems of finance, co-operation to cover isolated districts, governance of public libraries, staffing, etc.

Twenty-one Years of the Library Movement in South Africa

M. M. Stirling

S. Afr. Libs., April 1950, XVII: 4, 145—7.

In November 1928 the historic conference was held at Bloemfontein at which a comprehensive plan for a national library system was formulated. Five main decisions were made: to provide a free library system to serve all sections of the community: to encourage and guide children in reading and the use of books: to give adequate library provision to the non-European population: to enable all books in the national library system to be within the reach of every citizen in the Union: to form a South African Library Association and to promote professional training. To-day, nearly every library in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State is free, and in the Cape a system of free libraries is being developed. Durban City Library is as yet the only important free library in Natal, but others are planned. Children's library services are now familiar. Co-operation is nationwide, through the State Library, which acts as a clearing-house, and loans its own stock freely. The South African Library Association which now has six hundred members, has done much to advance the profession, educationally and otherwise. The Universities of Cape Town and Pretoria hold librarianship courses.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

Der Zentralkatalog des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt

Fritz Juntke

Z. f. B., March—April 1950, LXIV: 3/4, 81—7.

Centralisation of German bookstocks is essential, because of wartime losses, and as a first step, central regional catalogues must be compiled. The University and *Landes* (regional) library of Sachsen-Anhalt in Halle began work on such a catalogue in the Spring of 1949, with a view to making greater use of existing scientific literature. Co-operation will be necessary between the University library and the libraries of institutes and colleges. The Minister of Culture of Sachsen-Anhalt has promised to support the working programme of the University Library and instructions for the compilation of the Central Catalogue have been published. (These are given at the end of the article). Allowance will be made for small libraries participating in the scheme, as these may not have professional staff. Catalogue entries must be short and simple, based on the Prussian rules for alphabetical catalogues. The University Library is to be notified of stock in the following order:

(1) monthly entries of new additions, (2) periodicals, (3) new additions since 1945, (4) older stock when possible, according to the working capacity of individual libraries; medical, scientific and technical literature of the last decades is to be given preference. Libraries co-operating in the scheme include scientific, ecclesiastical, technical and industrial libraries. The larger public libraries will notify relevant literature. Response to the plan has been good. Since March, 1949, entries for 22,000 volumes have been sent in and these have already been put to use for reference and lending purposes.

U.W.

91

An International Library Policy ?

D. H. Varley

S. Afr. Libs., April 1950, XVII: 4, 160—164.

The author is considering the international aspects of national library policies, with special reference to South Africa. Two problems emerge, namely, the interchange of printed material between countries and the difficulties of knowing what is available. The currency difficulty has been largely overcome by the UNESCO Book Coupon Service. South African bibliographical equipment should be improved with a view to international co-operation. Knowledge of South African life should be increased in other countries by the establishment of information libraries and by the provision of books about South Africa in overseas libraries. Methods of book exchange with South Africa should be explored and South African librarians should take part more in international conferences and in the work of e.g. UNO and UNESCO.

92

Co-operation and the Physical Book

Ralph T. Esterquest

Coll. and Res. Libs., April 1950, XI: 2, 115—9.

Faced with the present enormous output of printed material, librarians have two problems to solve: (a) storage, involving the buying of only essential works, and (b) the provision of adequate source-material for the scholars they serve. Certain co-operative ventures aim to solve one or both of these problems. The *Union List of Serials* has been invaluable in both respects. Regional union catalogues, while offering potential service under (a), are not used as much as they might be in checking buying lists. But under (b), in locating for inter-library loan, they provide a successful co-operating device. Agreements between libraries as to subject specialisation afford further co-operation. The Farmington Plan aims to ensure

at least one copy of all publications in one or more American libraries. The New England Deposit Library offers stack space to any eligible New England Library : but the forty-eight hour delay in obtaining deposited material limits its use. The Midwest Inter-Library Center offers a promising programme : one of the first projects concerns state documents. Librarians may deposit their lesser used documents at the Inter-Library Center, where trained staff will organise them and fill any gaps. This project will not only relieve storage space, staff time, etc., but provide a complete collection for the use of research scholars. It may be extended to cover text books, foreign dissertations, trade and house organs, college catalogues, etc., and may prove a pattern for developments elsewhere, possibly on a national scale.

93

Importation of Foreign Monographs under the Early Influence of the Farmington Plan

Charles W. David and Rudolph Hirsch

Coll. and Res. Libs., April 1950, XI : 2, 101—5.

The Farmington Plan came into operation, at first experimentally, in 1948. The authors have made an investigation into its early results, taking as a test Numbers 3, 5 and 7 of Series A of *Das Schweizer Buch*, having first eliminated the titles which fell outside the scope of the Plan : this gave a working basis of 113 titles out of a total of 473. Early in August, 1949, the Library of Congress Union Catalog yielded 92 of these items, or 81.4%. Detailed analysis is made of these 92 entries, in an attempt to evaluate the efficiency of the Plan. Results would seem to show that, while its organisation is not yet perfect, the Plan will soon enable a complete coverage of significant foreign publications in United States libraries.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

94

The Great Libraries of the World and their Functions

Arundell Esdaile

Lib. Rev., Summer 1950, no. 94, 344—9.

The duty of librarians is, first, to preserve the monuments of the past, secondly, to preserve contemporary records of all kinds, for they will be the source material for the students of the future. The dissolution of the monasteries in England and in most of the countries of Western Europe, scattered the monuments of the Church and the national life, which scholars have in part re-assembled and preserved.

Legal deposit now ensures that all books are preserved. Selection cannot fail to reject material that will prove valuable later on. For textual study of any work printed from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, comparison of all available copies is essential. Microfilm reveals differences in text and type. Research materials are now much more readily available to students than in the past: inter-loan of books is widespread. It would be an ideal to have always one stationary library available: we have in this country the British Museum linked with a national lending system, working through the Regional Bureaux and the N.C.L. Extra-mural service of another kind is provided by the great libraries by means of their catalogues, official lists, etc. Every great library has its tradition, built up of the learning and the humanity of its members.

(The article is enlivened by characteristic anecdote).

95

Depository Libraries for UNESCO and United Nations Documents

UNESCO Bull., March 1950, IV : 3, 564—577.

A network of depository libraries has been established by UNESCO and the United Nations, so that throughout the world there will be reference collections of the documentation of these organisations available to the public. There is at least one depository library in each member state. There follows a list of Depositories in member-states of UNESCO, of the United Nations or of both organisations: Depositories in non-member states, non-self-governing territories and Trust territories.

96

The UNESCO Library

Herbert Coblans

UNESCO Bull., May 1950, IV : 5, 641—4.

The Library aims to provide a working collection to serve the Secretariat in its work. The five programme departments, Education, Cultural Activities, Mass Communications, Natural Science and Social Sciences, in addition to individual services and bureaux, cover very wide interests, many languages and cultures, and call for a collection including the whole of modern documentation. The Library operates under the administration of the Department of Cultural Activities, and the Librarian and his advisory committee co-ordinate the acquisition of all publications. A staff of eleven members includes nine nationalities. The Reference Section is the core of a bookstock of about 15,000. Much material comes by exchange and gift. More than 1,200 periodicals are received.

To ensure circulation of material to all interested persons, a visible suspended card-index system, (trade-name "Synoptic") is in operation. Completed runs of periodicals are usually microfilmed with exceptions, e.g., art reviews, which are bound. International organization publications of particular interest to UNESCO are kept as special collections. The Library is an official depository for the *Cumulative Catalog of Congress Printed cards* and for British Standards. The work of the Library falls into two main divisions: provision of material for consultation or loan, and all types of documentation services. Books not in stock are borrowed in Paris or from national libraries, especially in Great Britain and the United States. In collaboration with the Bibliothèque Nationale, UNESCO has prepared the *Guide des Bibliothèques de Paris*, to be published shortly. Lists of accessions and other information are sent regularly to members. The classification used is the Universal Decimal, which is particularly useful for subdivision by language and country. The catalogues have been built up as far as possible by Library of Congress cards, other cards being produced by a diazotype process. In addition to an author catalogue, a classified catalogue is maintained with a detailed index. The libraries of the United Nations agencies are making an important contribution to universal bibliography.

97

The National Library of Scotland

M. R. Dobie

Lib. World, May 1950, LII: 599, 207-8.

During the eventful days of 1680 the Library had its origin, under the Faculty of Advocates. 1682 may be regarded as the foundation date of the Library, but it was formally inaugurated in 1689. Though primarily a law library, wider interests were included almost at once, e.g. learned works, classics, British and foreign modern literature. The stock was increased by bequests and gifts, and in 1709, the Copyright Act gave the Library the right of claiming any work registered at Stationers' Hall. During the eighteenth century, particularly under two librarians, Thomas Ruddiman and David Hume, the Library became in effect a great national library, supported by the Faculty. As time went on, the Faculty found it increasingly difficult to cope with both its cost and its size. In 1922, the Library was offered to the nation. The Government could not assume the whole financial burden, but made a grant of £2,000 a year. An appeal was made for funds and the late Sir Alexander Grant gave £100,000 which enabled the National Library to be founded in 1925: 750,000 printed books and countless MSS, with the buildings in which they were housed and all the catalogues, etc.

were thus made accessible to students for all time. Financed by the Treasury, in addition to continued bequests, it was enabled to increase its staff and services. The Scottish Collection has been made as complete as possible, having incorporated the Lauriston Castle Library, the Rosebery Collection and other gifts. Efforts are made to acquire everything published in Western Europe and in English-speaking countries: there is a special interest in incunabula, chiefly of editions not to be found in other British libraries, and in French work, because of its influence on Scottish printing. MSS of Scottish interest are bought. Accommodation, always a problem, is again urgently needed, but a new building will probably be ready in 1954.

98

**The Library of the United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.**

Helen M. Steele

Spec. Libs., March 1950, XLI: 3, 93—7.

The Library was established in 1917 by the consolidation of the Libraries of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Children's Bureau. The strength of the collection lies in the field of industrial relations and labor economics. The stock had increased to about 180,000 in 1935, when the Department moved to its new building, and is now about 300,000 volumes. One unique collection, the labor papers, may be microfilmed to save space. Another valuable collection is the trade unions publications, reports, journals, etc., made more useful by *Trade Union Publications*, Reynolds and Killingsworth, 1944, two volumes of which constitute a subject index. The Library, which contains many rare and interesting works, is open to all research workers into labor problems, but the greater part of the reference work is done for the various federal government agencies, industrial relations libraries, etc. Bibliographies are published and select lists prepared on demand, a monthly list of accessions and periodical articles is distributed to members of the Department, to the U.S. Labor Attachés overseas and to interested libraries.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

99

**College Library Handbooks are becoming inexpensive
invitations to learning**

Lib. J., 15 April, 1950, LXXV: 8, 716—7.

These handbooks are outstanding for clear writing, carefully prepared illustrations and emphasis on the special features of the institutions concerned. The procedure for borrowing books,

guides to the catalogue, regulations, location and function of special rooms, etc. are the contents most frequently included: less frequently, information is given on the classification scheme, study methods, compilation of bibliographies, use of special materials, etc. Manner of presentation, format and type of illustration vary greatly, but ornate art work has almost disappeared from current designs. Library manuals are also simple and straight-forward, combining sound information with a personal approach. A series of leaflets can serve the same purpose, and has some advantages in ease of revision and reprinting.

(Details of several titles are considered, and a table given of the printing costs of some different types of Library Handbooks).

100

Films in the Academic Library

Fleming Bennett

Coll. and Res. Libs., April 1950, XI: 2, 125—130, 150, 166.

Not all academic librarians are convinced of the responsibility of providing educational films. Both films and books are concerned with imparting facts and ideas, either by means of visual images or language symbols. If an academic library functions as a storehouse of knowledge rather than as a "storehouse of print," films must play an essential part. Much needs to be done before films are used with maximum effectiveness, but it is agreed that they have a unique power in presenting ideas. They should be integrated into the library service, by securing proper budgetary support and trained staff, and by selecting films relevant to the educational programme of the institution. The larger the library, the greater will be the difficulties of integration, but as the field of films is smaller than that of books, a more purposeful selection is possible. Cataloguing techniques for books can be readily adapted to films and most library buildings can provide quarters for a film service.

101

Birmingham University Medical Library

Wilfrid Bonser

Lib. Assn. Rec., June 1950, LII: 6, 192—3. Photo.

An "Orlit" hut, 90' by 24', built last year as an extension to the Reading Room, has proved an efficient temporary building for library purposes. It is used as a research library and is in three parts: reading room for students and staff rooms, a room for research, containing periodicals from 1930, and a room for store books and older sets of periodicals. The hut holds some 10,000

volumes and can accommodate sixty-four readers. Library of Congress classification is used. A photograph is included showing the metal shelving and Linedex periodical frames.

102

The Library of the University of Bristol

F. L. Kent

Lib. World, April 1950, LII : 598, 185—7.

The University College of Bristol was founded in 1876 and became a University by Royal Charter in 1909. An integrated library system dates from 1923 when the first Librarian was appointed and new accommodation prepared. The arrangement of the Library follows the division of faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science and Engineering. The 1923 Library building, extended in 1940, comprises four floors, containing Arts, Law and Medicine, reading rooms, etc. The Science Libraries are housed and staffed by their own departments: the Engineering division is in the Technical College. There are also some outlying special collections, making fifteen buildings altogether containing library stock. Ordering, cataloguing and binding are centralised. The different divisions have different forms of catalogues: all the libraries except the Medical have at present fixed location: all books are available for inter-loan. There are some interesting special collections, e.g. the Wiglesworth Ornithological Library. The Library is a recognised deposit for West Indies documents. The total stock numbers 161,000 volumes, 38,000 pamphlets, 1,500 current periodicals. Close relations are maintained with the City Library.

103

From Private Collection to Public Institution: the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library

Lawrence Clark Powell

Lib. Q., April 1950, XX : 2, 101—8.

In 1934, the Clark Library of 16,000 volumes, complete with building and grounds, was left to the University of California. It was not planned as a public institution, so that the functional idea of public service is not paramount: the rare books have the place of honour on the main floor, while readers are relegated to the basement. Administration, management and development of the Library were left to the University authorities, with the proviso that the books should not be removed from the building or be "perforated or otherwise disfigured." The Library included some Shakespeare folios and quartos, a superb collection of first editions of the

French dramatists, Dryden, Oscar Wilde and Montana collections, and bibliographical works, particularly on English literature, printing and publishing. The policy of accessions has been dictated by the Library's proximity to two strong research libraries, the Huntington and the University of California. Stock is now 44,000. All branches of English culture are being collected, including literature, philosophy, religion, science, economics, geography and history. The Library's sphere of activities has been increased since 1944 and certain projects are being considered for publication, in close co-operation with the University of California libraries. Seminars are held in the rare-book rooms. The Library is invaluable in research and to those students who are capable of being educated beyond the average. Routine processes have been planned to combine simplicity with efficiency. An underground annex is to be built for extra stacks and studies for advanced scholars.

104

Lamont Library : the First Year

Philip J. McNiff and Edwin E. Williams

Harvard Lib. Bull., Spring 1950, IV : 2, 203—212.

Lamont is an exceptionally interesting experiment among new libraries, in that it was designed entirely for the benefit of undergraduates, the first definite indication of their needs having been recorded as early as 1765. Lamont has three major objectives : to concentrate the library service for undergraduates in a central location, to make the books readily available to students, to encourage general and recreational as well as assigned reading. The Library combines three undergraduate reserve collections and several special libraries. Clear guides to books, a simple catalogue and annotated reading-lists help students to find the books they need. The classification scheme was specially prepared, and ample indexes are provided. More staff are available for reference service and the use of periodical files etc. has increased. Lighting and air-conditioning seem satisfactory. Smoking areas on each floor and ten typing cubicles have proved adequate to demand. Furniture in light woods, some of it designed by Alvar Aalto, has been judged suitable and comfortable. Two rooms are especially attractive : the Farnsworth Room and the Woodberry Poetry Room. Here are 3,500 volumes of modern poetry and more than 1,100 records of poetry readings, ballads and Shakespeare's plays. Eight sets of earphones are provided, and, in the Forum Room adjoining, loudspeaker equipment allows for group listening. With a few minor points of criticism, the first year's use of Lamont has been most successful.

(See also Abstracts Nos. 20 and 21).

A New Pattern for Economy, Utility and Beauty : the North Dakota Agricultural College Library

H. Dean Stallings

Coll. and Res. Libs., April 1950, XI : 2, 135--6.

The architects had freedom to design this whole building of two stories plus a full basement on the Snead method of modular construction. The beauty of the building thus derives from its complete harmony, truthfulness, good proportions and skilful use of colour. The exterior walls are of brick and hollow tile separated by 1" of spun glass insulation. The flooring is asphalt tile and the furniture finish light oak. Ventilation and heating are on the Snead system, lighting is Louverall. The first floor includes a reading room, student lounge, stack area, classroom, staff lounge, seminars, conference room and faculty studies ; the second floor, another reading room, periodical room, stack area, conference and seminar rooms, staff rooms, faculty lounge and halls, with loan desk and card catalogue. Each reading room contains tables and carrels, some sound-proof to permit typing. Future expansion of the building will be both vertical and horizontal.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Some Problems of a Technical Library

B. C. Vickery

Industr. Ch., May 1950, XXVI : 304, 220--222.

Library processes may be summed up as follows : ordering, receiving, cataloguing, classifying, abstracting, indexing. Only ordered arrangement and indexing are considered here. Subject arrangement is the best except for special classes such as patents and trade catalogues, and it is better to rely on a published scheme than to compile one's own. The index is to state the existence and location of every item of information : relationships such as A : R : B must be shown from every approach, A or R or B, and Kaiser & U.D.C. go far towards this ideal. In conclusion, there is a brief statement on the work of the Information Officer.

D.J.F.

The World Health Organization Library

Ethel Wigmore

Brit. Med. J., 6 May 1950, no. 4661, 1050—1051.

The vital rôle of library services in the work of the World Health Organization was recognised as early as December 1946, and during the third session of the Interim Commission, held in Geneva in 1947, a discussion took place on the nature and scope of the library and its relation to the Library of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique in Paris and to the Library of the League of Nations Health Organization, which was incorporated in the United Nations Library, Geneva. In 1948, 15,000 journals and documents from the Library of the Office International were moved to Geneva and incorporated in the W.H.O. Library. A proposal to transfer to W.H.O. the Health and Medical Sections of the United Nations Library was not sanctioned, but arrangements were made for the long-term loan of material as wanted. Since the United Nations Library and W.H.O. Library share the same building, access to bibliographic and reference material is easy. The W.H.O. collection is particularly good in the five principal pestilential diseases (plague, cholera, typhus, smallpox and yellow fever), and basic stocks are being built up in the fields of health education, mental health and nursing. There is close co-operation between the Library and all sections of the W.H.O. Secretariat, and expert advice on book selection is readily available. Apart from the 15,000 volumes received from the Office International the library contains 5,000 catalogued books and about 2,000 bound periodicals; 965 current journals are received regularly. Official publications relating to health administration are received from all part of the world. Since 1949, 16,829 books, 6,363 journal subscriptions and many hundred photostats and microfilms have been supplied to member governments, either by way of rehabilitation or to furnish basic collections for newly-formed libraries. Literature is sent from the Library to experts and field workers in all countries, considerable use is made of photostats and microfilm and a large part of the work consists in the provision of book lists and bibliographies. *Library News* has been issued monthly since May, 1947. A card index by author and subject is made of all current articles of interest to the Secretariat, and duplicate cards in their own field of interest are sent regularly to all W.H.O. specialists. Analytical indexes are prepared as an aid in the compilation of W.H.O.'s *International Digest of Health Legislation*.

W.J.B.

**De bibliotheek van het Ruusbroecgenootschap te Antwerpen
1925—1950**

(The Library of the Ruysbroeck Society at Antwerp)

P. Grootens

Bibliotheekgids, March—April 1950, XXVI: 2, 31—4. Illus.

The Ruusbroecgenootschap owes its name to Jan Ruusbroec (or Ruysbroeck), the greatest mystical writer of the Low Countries. Plans for a library were made as early as 1903, but remained unfulfilled pending the compilation of a complete bibliography of the ascetic and mystical writers of the Society of Jesus in the Low Countries and of the history of Netherlandish piety. It was actually founded in 1925 and has been twice moved into larger premises. From 1927, the Society has published its own journal and other works: its aim is the scholarly study of everything relating to the religious life of the Netherlandish cultural area. The following is a summary of the library's holdings: (1) bibliographical material: (2) modern monographs, divided into (a) works on the history of asceticism and mysticism in general and of the various authors and movements, (b) lives of the saints, (c) Church history, both general and in the Low Countries, (d) monastic history, (e) studies of local history, (f) general historical works, (g) liturgy: (3) a special section on Dutch philology: (4) theology: (5) a collection of old books and pamphlets comprising the ascetic and mystical literature of the Low Countries, religious treatises, predominantly in Dutch or Latin, devotional works, prayer books, sermons, controversies, lives and legends of the saints, histories of pilgrimages and miraculous images, etc.; the Ruusbroec Library possesses in these 10,000 books the largest, but still not complete collection of this kind in the world: (6) manuscripts from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries: (7) history of Art: (8) historical and bibliographical periodicals, especially in Dutch, French and German: (9) a pamphlet section, comprising a few thousand items. The stock totals about 40,000 volumes. There is an alphabetical catalogue and plans are being made for a catchword catalogue, which will be more useful than a strictly classified catalogue.

C.C.B.

The Library of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment

M. Gosset

Aslib. Proc., Nov. 1949, I: 3, 218—224.

The Library, founded in 1946, now has about 4,000 books, 250 current periodicals, 6,000 pamphlets and thousands of reports, covering all fields of science and technology, including medicine,

with emphasis on nuclear physics, radio-chemistry and their applications. The work of the Library consists in ordering, accessioning, cataloguing, indexing and care of the stock, recording of loans and care of library correspondence. Books, periodicals, bibliographies and pamphlets are on open access in the reading room. Secret reports are filed separately. 8" by 5" order cards, giving full details, (an illustration is given) are used. The Joint Code is used for cataloguing, the U.D.C. for classifying. The main entry card includes all the information about the publication, number of copies held, etc. Catalogue entries are made into an accession list once a month; this is mimeographed and distributed. Loan records are kept in quadruplicate, each copy being of a different colour and serving a different purpose. Reports form the most important part of the library material. Photostat and translation services are maintained, and lantern slides are made on request, housed in the Library and lent through the library loan system.

(Full details of routine processes are given).

110

The Library of the British Shipbuilding Research Association

E. Ower

Aslib. Proc., Nov. 1949, I: 3, 225—234.

The Library, which is part of the Intelligence Section, provides a Reference and Lending Library for the staff and member firms, assists the Intelligence Section in its abstracting and technical information services, and gives help to other Government Departments or groups at need. About 1,600 books, technical papers, pamphlets, some 240 periodicals, etc. cover a very wide field, including all aspects of shipbuilding and marine engineering, naval architecture, fluid motion and resistance, power plants, fire prevention, corrosion, metallurgy, refrigeration, etc. Considerable photocopying work is done. The stock has been built up on the basis of an initial list of essential books, and current accessions are made from publishers' lists, book reviews, notices in the technical press, etc. Contacts with Government Departments are of great value for technical papers and reports. The Universal Decimal Classification is used. Receipt of periodicals is recorded under the Kaiser system and they are also indexed under country of origin. The loan system for books is kept as simple as possible.

III

The Library of the Institute of the Motor Industry

C. E. C. Hewetson

Aslib. Proc., Nov. 1949, I: 3, 211—217.

It was not until 1946, as part of the re-organisation policy, that the Library was set up and a librarian appointed in 1947. The Library has a three-fold aim: to build up an historical collection showing the growth of the motor industry, to provide a stock of textbooks suitable for students taking the examinations of the Institute and to provide material covering the wide range of engineering and other topics of interest to members, for home reading or research. As some six thousand members are widely distributed, most borrowing is done by post, and a printed catalogue of stock is essential. Finance, at present dependent upon the Appeals Fund, limits book selection, and completeness in any one field cannot be attempted, but a wide coverage is aimed at, which may be supplemented at need by loans from other libraries. The stock of 3,500 books and pamphlets, 580 volumes of bound periodicals and files of nearly 100 current periodicals is straining the existing accommodation. In view of the limited finances, there is at present an absolute minimum of staff,—namely, the librarian and one typist, which in turn has necessitated the reduction of records to a minimum. The forms of the essential records were carefully considered under three main heads: those required for obtaining stock, for locating stock and information and for lending stock. Examples are shown of the form of entry used on 5" by 3" cards in the various stages of selecting, ordering and processing books, giving all essential details on as few records as possible and with maximum clarity. Cataloguing is done by the A.A. Cataloguing Rules, and the classification used is the Universal Decimal. Analytical entries, on a system of coloured cards, are made whenever necessary. The Library facilities and accessions are made as widely known as possible, and in spite of limited funds and staff, increasingly good work is done.

(Full details are given of ordering and accession methods, cataloguing procedure, etc.).

III 2

The Jubilee of the John Rylands Library

H. B. Charlton

J. Rylands Lib. Bull., March 1950, XXXII: 2, 147—156.

On October 6, 1899, the John Rylands Library was founded and endowed. John Rylands had established orphanages, public baths and a library for Stretford. He had been particularly interested in helping Free Church ministers with books, and had had printed

special scholarly editions of the Bible. A working library for theological students thus seemed a fitting memorial. While the Library building was in progress, Mrs. Rylands collected books, including Lord Spencer's Althorp Library of rare texts in 1892. Henry Guppy was appointed Librarian: it was said of him that he "regarded his librarianship as a kind of secular priesthood": he instituted the Rylands lectures, edited the Bulletin, etc. The Rylands became a resort for three main trends of scholarship, the technical science of bibliography, incunabula, typography, binding, classification and collation; humanism; textual study and exegesis. The Library acquired collections of MSS. both Latin and Western, and of Persian and Arabic calligraphy and Chinese graphic art: it is an approved repository for archives. There has been a close relationship with the University of Manchester, especially with scholars in Biblical, mediaeval and neo-humanist fields. Funds are no longer adequate for the purchase of exhibition-pieces. The Library must develop its function as a scholar's working library, making the utmost use of photostat and microfilm.

113

Special Libraries Association (U.S.A.)

Kate C. Ornsen

Rev. of Doc., April 1950, XVII: 3, 64-5.

Libraries and librarians have become increasingly important to industries and institutions of all kinds in making information available. "Special Librarianship" became a profession of information experts trained not only in library science, but in their own subject. Anyone who utilizes special information is encouraged to join S.L.A. which was founded in 1909 by twenty U.S. librarians to "make knowledge available and to put it to work." There are three basic divisions: Committees, Groups and Regional Chapters. The Committees represent the over-all interests of members, grouped under twenty-one topics. The International Relations Committee co-ordinates activities with librarians abroad and plans a "Special Libraries Institute" for 1950. The Groups represent the special subject interests of members, and the Regional Chapters are organised for local co-operation. The three divisions are represented in the Advisory Council, which works with the Executive Board of S.L.A. The headquarters is in New York City. S.L.A. issues publications including two periodicals, *Special Libraries* and the *Technical Book Review Index*, monographs and pamphlets. (A list is given). The annual conventions afford professional contacts. Salary surveys, etc. have done much to raise the standard of special librarianship.

Library Service in Army Schools

Ralph E. McCoy

Spec. Libs., Feb. 1950, XLI: 2, 47-51.

In peacetime Army Schools, libraries are becoming increasingly important as instruments of instruction, as distinct from the post recreational library which is administered by the Special Service Officer of the post. *Army Regulations* require that there shall be a Library Committee. Most libraries have inadequate staff to meet growing demands, and military personnel are often called in to assist. In most cases, the head of the Army School library is a commissioned officer without professional library training. Book funds are usually adequate to the collections, but other funds are less satisfactory. Routine, finance, records, etc. are more in line with Army than civilian library procedure. Book collections vary from 2,300 volumes to 128,000 averaging 45% military, 30% general, 25% technical, but varying with any subject specialisation of the School concerned. Inter-borrowing is considerable, also co-operation with university and public libraries. Most libraries maintain files of Army serial publications, general and operational maps and documents, such as reports, orders, unit histories and journals, operational plans, etc. Microfilm is being increasingly used for this material. Library of Congress and the Dewey Decimal are the most used classifications. Library of Congress subject headings are used. The great needs are for more trained personnel, larger and permanent quarters, an adequate index to military journals and standardisation of classification and cataloguing.

A Special Library in the Bureau of the Census

Louise H. Clickner and Dorothy W. Kaufman

Spec. Libs., March 1950, XLI: 3, 90-92, 108.

The Library is a central depository, established in 1937, of materials on State and local government in all its aspects. Stock includes general reference works, text-books, documents, etc. amounting to a total of over 71,000, 725 magazines in the social science field and a 60 volume loose-leaf state tax service. The Anderson-Glidden *A System of Classification for Political Science Collections*, 1928, supplemented in 1942 by *A Library Classification for Public Administration Materials*, by Glidden and Marchus, was adopted as the classification for the collection, and its index was used as the subject heading list in catalogue and files. There is an author and subject card catalogue, with full analytical entries and geographical subject headings. Recurrent articles in periodicals are

catalogued. The staff of the Census Bureau's Governments Division uses about 1,000 loans monthly. A semi-monthly select list of acquisitions is distributed. Bibliographical research, surveys, special studies, etc. are carried out by the staff: interested persons are kept informed of new material: publications are prepared. *Census Bureau Publications on Governments* is an annual leaflet, and the *Census of Governments* appears every ten years.

116

The Newspaper Library : the results of a survey completed in June 1949

Neal F. Austin

Spec. Libs., Feb. 1950, XLI: 2, 42—6.

The newspaper library has now a recognised place in library science, largely due to the documentation necessitated by World War II. There is also improved co-operation with editors and publishers. Most newspaper libraries are planning expansion, incorporating better equipment, lighting, etc. Inadequate attention is as yet given to the training of newspaper library personnel: most librarians feel the need for more assistants trained in journalism and library science. Training would aim at greater efficiency through uniformity of method, reference technique and filing methods. The libraries have, in general, good reference book collections, most of them on open shelves for the use of the whole staff, and specialising in standard biographies, histories, etc., yearbooks, directories and dictionaries. All libraries keep files of their own newspapers, many in microfilm, some keep files of periodicals and pamphlets useful for reference and most keep special files of biographical data. There is as yet no uniformity in filing methods. More space and better equipment are needed in all libraries. Steel is replacing wood for filing cabinets. Micro-reproduction is being increasingly used.

117

Special Irish Libraries in the United States

R. J. Hayes

Irish Lib. Bull., April—May 1950, New Series XI, 69—70.

In addition to large Irish collections in the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, Harvard University, Boston Public Library, the Library of Boston College, etc., there are three special Irish Collections. They are the Alfred M. Williams Memorial Irish Library in Providence Public Library, the Library of the American Irish Historical Society in New York and the De Paul University Irish Library in Chicago. The Williams Memorial Library, founded by the late Mr. Alfred Williams, editor of the *Providence Journal* (for

which W. B. Yeats wrote) has a fine general collection of books and pamphlets relating to Ireland and a collection of Irish ballads. The Library of the American Irish Historical Society specialises in books and newspapers of Irish and American interest and holds some interesting MSS and documents. The De Paul University Irish Library is the great centre of Irish reading in Chicago. If funds permit, it is hoped to develop all three libraries as research centres as well as general collections of wide interest. Gifts of books from this country would be most welcome.

118

The New Harmony Working Men's Institute

Dan A. Williams

Lib. Q., April 1950, XX: 2, 109—118.

At New Harmony, Indiana, in 1815, the Rappites conducted an experiment in community living, which, though shortlived, had profound influences. It was followed in 1825 by the "New Moral World" founded by the English reformer, Robert Owen, assisted by his sons and William Maclure. There is evidence that from its early days a collection of some 360 works on religion, literature and science was available for public use, but the idea of a library was developed later by William Maclure. He formed the Society for Mutual Instruction at New Harmony in 1828 and the Working Men's Institute evolved from it. The Library grew and librarians were chosen from the membership ranks. In 1847, a catalogue was issued, which shows a stock of 1,092 works of "seriousness and merit." By bequests and the absorption of other collections, the bookstock increased, and when, in 1908, the books were classified and arranged by the Dewey system, they numbered 17,474. The local history collection is now particularly complete.

(Much detail is given of other aspects of the Working Men's Institute.)

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

119

Zur Frage der Volksbildnerischen Grundsätze der Volksbücherei

(The Question of the Educational Principles of the People's Library in Austria)

Gertrud Vetter

B. u. B., 1950, 2, 33—40.

The article gives an historical outline of the development of universal education in Austria, its relationship to the people's

libraries and the influence education has exerted on the choice of books by the libraries. It also comments on professional literature and "rubbish" literature. The writer comes to the conclusion that, despite the pressure of less and less time for serious reading, no compromise can be made by reducing the high standards of book selection on the part of the librarian, and that people must be convinced, if necessary by public reading, of the supremacy of good literary work.

J.A.L.

120

Een "Moderne Bibliotheek" te Brussel

Bibliotheekgids, March—April 1950, XXVI: 2, 37.

In March, a new library, the *Moderne Bibliotheek*, was founded in Brussels, by several prominent Flemings. Their purpose is to provide a really large library under expert direction. Its stock will comprise, besides the usual recreational reading, the master works of the various literatures, in translation as well as in the original languages. There will also be a large number of works on all branches of human thought and industry. 10,000 books have already been catalogued. In classification, a middle way has been sought between the U.D.C. and the paedagogic classification.

C.C.B.

121

De stadsbibliotheek van Oostende sinds de bevrijding

(The Ostend City Library since the Liberation)

F. Edebau

Bibliotheekgids, March—April, 1950, XXVI: 2, 29—31.

The Ostend City Library, built in 1861, was completely destroyed in May, 1940. A new start was made in the October in temporary premises, with a bequest collection of novels and antiquated learned works. The Library, on the open access system for the first time, was used to capacity during the war, but there were little funds for purchases, none for binding. Issues in 1944 were 84% recreational, 9% instructional, 7% juvenile. After the liberation, by accession and gift, the bookstock rapidly increased and improved. Two interesting special collections are on Ostendiana, including local newspapers, prints, engravings and photographs as well as books; and a special library of fisheries, oceanography and related subjects. This collection acts as a central library from which books are lent through the local public libraries, to all interested persons in the country. It now contains about 800 works and is increasing. A table is given showing issues from the Library from 1945 to 1949: the number of readers is growing steadily, though it is still only 5%

of the population, mainly due to lack of space in the building. Since September 1948 a reading room with twelve seats has been available for the public, with access to a reference stock of 1,000 volumes and 170 periodicals. The great need of the Library is for a larger building, to include a catalogue room, separate juvenile department and a study room.

C.C.B.

122

The Cape Breton Regional Library : a Highlight in Library Promotion in Nova Scotia

Peter Grossman

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., March 1950, VI: 3, 186—8.

Cape Breton County is largely an industrial area, with a population of 112,000, of whom 29,000 are in the City of Sydney. After some years of negotiation, in October, 1949, the decision to go forward with the Cape Breton Regional Library project was taken. The establishment of the library will be a tremendous task and will depend mainly on the ability and courage of the librarian appointed.

123

"Branching Out" in Vancouver

E. S. Robinson

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., March 1950, VI: 3, 201—4. Photos.

In 1945 and again in 1947, programmes of library development were made to serve Vancouver's population of 400,000. Two of the new branches are already operating, making a total of five branches located in suburban shopping areas, each designed to serve 20,000 to 30,000 people. The buildings stand on concrete footings, allowing for the installation of radiant heating at minimum cost. Asphalt tile, rubber tile and double A linoleum have been tried as floor coverings. To date, the rubber tile, though more expensive, has proved the best. Similar experiments have been made with furniture and lighting. A window showing the library interior, adequate staff offices, workroom, lounge and tea-rooms are features of the branches. Story hours and other extension activities are organised.

124

The Situation as We Now See It

Lionel R. McColvin

Lib. Rev., Summer 1950, no. 94, 357—361.

The author had hoped that the centenary year of public libraries would see beneficial changes in library legislation: this was not to be. The best of our libraries can be better and the worst are a

disgrace : they could best be improved with the financial assistance of a national government. Yet some local authorities have rejected the idea of government aid, fearing that it would interfere with their liberty. There was never a time when the good influence of libraries was more essential to the general public : libraries must provide the materials upon which sound public opinion can be based. The retarded development of the German public library system suggests an obvious moral. We should do our utmost to advance the cause of libraries not only in this country but wherever the opportunity offers, for we in Great Britain are in many ways most fortunate, and should face up to our responsibilities. Our local government system and our public libraries afford two ways of doing so.

125

Steps in the Development of the Public Library Movement

John L. Thornton

Lib. World, May 1950, LII : 599, 209—11. Bibliog.

Long before the passing of the 1850 Act, enlightened individuals had promoted interesting library schemes of varying types and with varying success. A free library was opened in Norwich in 1608, at Bristol in 1615, at Langley Marish, Buckinghamshire, in 1623, at Leicester in 1684. The Rev. James Kirkwood (c. 1650—1708) and Dr. Thomas Bray (1656—1730) both initiated widespread schemes for libraries, many of which failed to survive. Samuel Brown (1779—1839) anticipated the county library movement with a series of forty-seven itinerant libraries in East Lothian, and even some abroad. Subscription and proprietary libraries and the mechanics' institute movement encouraged reading and prepared the way for the 1850 Act. In 1845, the Museum Act was passed, and some authorities, notably Warrington and Salford, formed libraries as well. Norwich, Winchester, Birmingham, Bolton, Manchester, Oxford and Liverpool were among the earliest public libraries. The history of public library development is largely the record of achievement of a few great librarians, notably Edward Edwards, the father of the public library movement, Edward Williams Byron Nicholson, largely responsible for the founding of the Library Association, Henry Richard Tedder, Francis Thornton Barrett, W. E. A. Axon, John Potter Briscoe, Thomas Greenwood, John James Ogle, Sir John MacAlister, who founded *The Library*, was instrumental in obtaining the Royal Charter of Incorporation in 1898 and assisted in founding the School of Librarianship at University College, James Duff Brown, John Minto, Septimus Albert Pitt and Louis Stanley Jast.

The Foreign Library

W. H. Shercliff

Manch. Rev., Spring 1950, Vol. V, 396—7.

The Foreign Library began in 1830 as a private subscription library to assist students studying foreign cultures. It was taken over by the Manchester Libraries Committee in 1903. Today, it amounts to about 15,000 volumes, with monthly issues of about 1,200. The collection has been enriched by many donations, notably in Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French and Esperanto. Foreign books are still difficult to obtain, though conditions are gradually improving. Many of them must be bound before they are put on loan. With the influx of refugees and European workers to the cotton towns, the demand for foreign literature is increasing, and the Library is undoubtedly doing a valuable service in the preservation of cultural treasures and the promotion of international understanding.

B B F : Something Intangible

John H. Powell

Lib. J., 1 May 1950, LXXV: 9, 747—51. Illus.

The Bibliotheca Benjamin Franklin, Mexico City, opened in 1942, is doing excellent work, though operating in an unsuitable, overcrowded building and with too few staff. B B F is an instrument of cultural understanding between two great peoples, and an encouragement to individual freedom of thought. It is the only free open-shelf library and the only children's library in the city. Soon after its opening, the collection reached 5,000 volumes and borrowing for home reading began. Today there is a bookstock of over 26,000 and about 16,000 borrowers use half a million books annually. The two reference librarians prepare answers to about 18,000 research enquiries a year, in addition to quick reference work. Microfilm services, inter-library loans, radio programmes and children's work have increased. B B F is systematically building a reference collection in English and Spanish, a periodical collection, books on cultural affairs and inter-American relations, novels of life in the Americas, children's books, music scores and other special collections. The staff prepare translations of American picture book letterpress, for there are few picture books in Spanish. Four branches have been opened. The whole system reflects the ideals and remarkable personality of its late director, Miss Bertha B. Harris.

New California Library reflects Community's Nature

Coit Coolidge

Lib. J., 1 May 1950, LXXV: 2, 790—3. Illus. Plan.

The new library at Richmond, California, is part of the Memorial Civic Centre, the other buildings in the group being the City Hall, Hall of Justice, an auditorium and art centre. The situation is on a main road, between a residential centre and the business district.

Use of the new library has shown an 86% increase in the children's room and 52% in the adult. Reference work has also increased. Richmond, a ship-building centre, has grown rapidly, and has now a population of between 90,000 and 100,000. Shelving capacity in the library is for 86,000 volumes, present stock being 50,000. There are 156 seats in the main reading room and 46 in the children's room, in addition to a story-hour-motion-picture room with seating capacity of 85—100. Stacks are moveable standard steel and the rooms behind the stack are modules of the stack, allowing for easy expansion of the building. At the centre of the stack is the main desk, locating all reference, registration and readers' advisory work. It is equipped with an R C A paging system and a complete telephone connection with all parts of the building, which is so designed that the main desk can be reached from any part in about thirty seconds. Much thought has been given in planning to locate related functions as closely as possible. The entire east wall and most of the north wall are of glass, giving maximum natural light and making a brilliant library display when lit at night. The main floor is a concrete slab directly on grade with asphalt tile covering, the building being of structural steel and reinforced concrete faced with red brick. A basement was considered unnecessary on this site. Comfort and utility have been combined throughout the design, which is modern, featuring clean, open lines, good lighting, controlled temperature and fresh, dust-cleaned air. All woodwork is selected birch with a bleached finish.

PUBLIC LIBRARY POLICY AND PRACTICE

See also Abstract No. 168

Celebrating the Centenary

Frank Gardner

Librarian, April 1950, XXXIX: 4, 89—92.

Librarians should make the most of their centenary year, when libraries are news. The three-fold nature of the celebration should be stressed, involving past achievement, present facilities, future

potentialities. The individual librarian can effect some departmental improvement, increase in book fund, book exhibition, display of exhibits showing the library's history, etc. His Majesty the King has graciously accepted the title of Patron, the Duke of Edinburgh the Presidency. The September Conference will be on an international scale. Included in the Library Association's national publicity campaign are centenary pamphlets, projects for B.B.C. programmes, articles in national weeklies and monthlies, the making of a film by the A.A.L., silk screen posters and a series of seven folders addressed to seven different sections of the community. Several Library Association book lists are in preparation. There will be a London and Home Counties Branch exhibition at the National Book League and other exhibitions are contemplated. A new history of the Public Library Movement is being compiled by Mr. W. A. Munford and Mrs. Edmonson.

130

Lighting in our Libraries

Gustave Orth

Lib. J., 1 May 1950, LXXV: 9, 744—7.

The human eye is able to adjust itself to a great range of illumination, but it cannot adjust to two intensities at one time. Good illumination therefore, should be uniform within the field of vision. It should also have a diffused quality, so that the eyes are not subjected to glare. For comfortable, uniform, controlled illumination, a windowless library building is best, but any structure can be re-designed to provide good lighting. Light from multiple sources, properly placed, will merge and overlap, giving a relatively glareless and shadowless result. Emphasis on special displays, etc. may be obtained by the use of "blackboard lights" with lens bottoms, which drop the light on to defined areas. Elimination of windows saves in heat loss, in cleaning and maintenance. Good illumination is in any case a money-saving investment.

(Certain lighting problems are posed, with suggestions for solving them).

131

"Service in Depth"

A. W. McClellan

Lib. World, April 1950, LII: 598, 183—5. Plan.

In organisation and arrangement, our libraries tend to be designed for the "purposive" reader, ignoring the "non-purposive." But readers are not all at times either the one or the other. Classification of reading rather than of readers would achieve a natural progression

from the "escapist" and "relaxing" types of interest to the more specific. A plan is given of a library designed on this principle. On entering, the reader is confronted with attractive displays and a "shop-window" array of general fiction, followed by current and classic literature arranged by subject. Behind this Lending Room is the General Reference Room, classified by subject except for special collections, with study carrels at the far end. Further in again is the centralised reserve stock. Between the Lending and the Reference Rooms is the service counter, and here are located all the essential tools for professional service to readers. Only trained staff make contact with readers and behind them juniors assist with routine work. The whole system is thus co-ordinated, with service to readers as its main objective, and at the same time, subject specialisation is attained.

132

Subject Branches

Ernest A. Savage

Lib. Rev., Summer 1950, no. 94, 349—357.

Stock arrangement in most libraries has never recovered from the effects of the indicator system. Comprehensive central library stocks might with advantage be sub-divided into subject departments and special collections. Some divisions of stock actually in operation are noted. Each library authority should plan its divisions according to its own circumstances, e.g., industrial towns will concentrate on Technology. Some particular subject branches are considered further: a Home-Education-Junior department, to bring parents, teachers and children together, with a Junior Home-reading library, Junior reference, material on both homes and schools, on child study, teaching methods, etc., a Music-Public Entertainment branch, with access to a theatre or hall for drama, concerts, film shows, gramophone recitals, etc., an Art branch, with facilities for exhibitions, a Foreign Books collection and Local Books. All the objections to subject libraries, e.g. dispersal or overlap of stock, are trifling, and are all overcome by the achievement of attracting more readers. Subject libraries encourage special librarianship and a higher professional standard, attract specialists among the population, and stimulate good book selection. They must be carefully sited, and be self advertising, by virtue of the appropriateness and vitality of their collections.

Statistical Control in Local Government Administration : The Libraries Service

John A. Davenport

Lib. Assn. Rec., June 1950, LII : 6, 187—190.

Local government includes many large groups of service activities, each group being regarded as made up of like quantities that should conform to a pattern or standard and as such be amenable to Statistical Control Analysis. Application of this technique will show which services are good and to what extent expenditure is truly economic. The average of any group can be used as a tentative standard until some agreed national standard is evolved. Local Government standards are usually based on a comparison with last year's performance, but this gives no indication whether the progress made is high or low in value. Statistical Control provides (1) a tentative standard leading to an agreed standard of performance and (2) the means of finding a yardstick by which to measure the service performance absolutely. Service activity must be considered under (a) capacity, i.e. the amount of equipment available per head of population, (b) service performance, i.e. the amount of service per head per annum and (c) cost performance, or the net cost per head per annum. These methods are applied to the library statistics of 93 authorities for the year 1948 and the resultant figures are used to measure the service against an Efficiency-Economy Yardstick to discover which authorities are spending enough to obtain efficient service.

Reflections on the use of Statistics in Public Libraries

A. W. McClellan

Lib. Assn. Rec., June 1950, LII : 6, 182—6.

In the early days of the Public Library movement, it was natural to keep statistics of book loans and registered readers and there has since been little modification of these records. Librarians have not yet formulated a precise conception of the values which the public library service can promote and therefore do not really know what ought to be measured. As the Mass Observation Survey in Tottenham has shown, these values can be measured both quantitatively and qualitatively. A number of the factors affecting reading activity are beyond the control of librarians, e.g. social structure and education, but others are within their control, e.g. the proportions of reading material provided. These have great effects on library use and should be taken into account when making comparisons between libraries. The correlation between the issue of books per head of

population and the population served per head of staff should be the basis for determining the establishment. Issue figures are valueless unless they are closely subdivided, and even then they must be supplemented by issue stock turnover figures. It might be profitable to record books on the shelves, rather than those on loan, in order to obtain a better picture of the library from the reader's point of view. Research into the nature of reading and its place in the life of the people should be undertaken on a basis of sound statistical method.

135

Machines and More Machines

Earl F. Brennan

Lib. J., 1, 15 April 1950, LXXV: 7, 533, 579—582; 8, 718—722.

Librarians might make more use of machines, e.g. the typewriter the adding machine, the calculator, the electric typewriter, the Vari-Typer, the Mimeograph and Mimeoscope, the Multilith, gelatin reproducers, microfilm, microfilm readers and cabinets. There is hardly any limit to the powers of the calculator, which is invaluable in making up accounts, reports, salaries, etc. Errors are kept to a minimum, and much time is saved. The electric typewriter produces letters of uniform clarity, particularly valuable in stencil work: it is very easy to use, no pressure on the keys being required, and it has an automatic carriage return. A long carriage of 19"—20" is most useful. The machine will produce up to ten good carbon copies. For the Vari-Typer, there is a range of one hundred founts, including Heavy Gothic, Bodoni Book, Italic, many foreign languages and special technical alphabets. It produces beautiful work for booklists, bulletins, leaflets, etc. Stencils are cut very deep and reproduce well. Equalization and varied spacing produce a professional-looking result. Mimeography is best done with a "hard" ink, one with a water base instead of oil, then printing can be done on both sides of the paper and is more legible. The Mimeoscope, with its various tools for cutting and shading, enables the production of excellent work with a minimum of artistic skill. It has tracing table attachment, several type scribes for tracing broad or narrow lines, plates for various tones of shading, etc. The Multilith can be used for printing catalogue cards, postal cards, overdue cards, etc. The copy is typed on "masters" with a special type ribbon. Once the machine is properly inked and ready to run, it will operate all day, at a rate of 3,000 cards an hour, without interruption except to change the masters and reload the blank card feeder. Larger machines will print stationery, bills and posters, and will do colour work. Used together with the Vari-Typer, there is no limit to the

variation or excellence of the work produced. Microfilm solves the storage problem and that of wear and tear on old volumes. Filming a long run is expensive but the current charge is not serious.

(Technical details are given of experiments to photostat microfilm copy).

136

Machine Reproduction of Catalogue Entries

T. E. Callander

Lib. Assn. Rec., April 1950, LII: 4, 115—118.

Lambeth Public Libraries in 1948 set up a Central Cataloguing Section, planned to form part of a centralized stock maintenance department. It was to undertake the classification, cataloguing and accession of all additions to the stock of adult and junior lending libraries, at the same time incorporating existing catalogues. Full details are given of the Adrema addressing machine employed to do this work. Cards of excellent appearance were produced at the rate of five hundred an hour. Copying error is eliminated and no checking other than the first proofing of each plate is needed. The number of analyticals and added entries is not limited by labour considerations. Capital costs and running costs of the Cataloguing Section are given. The availability of the B.N.B. and Harrods Central Cataloguing Bureau Cards now invites comparison of methods. Three points emerge in favour of "home-produced" cards, namely, all accessions are amenable to the routine, the routine is adjusted to the actual arrival of books and it produces an accessions register and catalogue alterations bulletins as well as catalogue cards.

137

Mechanized Book Issuing

Eric Leyland

Lib. Assn. Rec., April 1950, LII: 4, 112—115.

An experiment, of three months' duration, in the mechanized issuing of books, has recently been conducted at a Walthamstow branch library, with a threefold object in view: to eliminate delay for the reader in busy departments, to release trained staff from counter routine, to ensure greater accuracy. The machines used were all Powers Samas, the Automatic Key Punch, Hand Punch, Sorter, Interpolator, Reproducing Punch. Full details are given of the processes involved in the charging, discharging and reservation of books. The conclusion drawn was that, with further improvements, mechanized book issuing has great possibilities for any large lending library having e.g. over 20,000 books on issue at one time.

The Multiple Issue System in the Henry Watson Music Library Leonard W. Duck

Lib. Assn. Rec., April 1950, LII : 4, 118—120.

The Henry Watson Music Library, a department of the Manchester Public Libraries and the largest music library of its kind in the world, gives two distinct services : the loan of music and books about music to personal borrowers, and secondly, the service considered here, which supplies, on subscription, choral and orchestral works for the use of music societies, choirs and orchestras anywhere in Great Britain. For so great and complex a service, the issue system must be efficient, accurate and flexible, and must reveal quickly the following information : (1) the number of copies immediately available, (2) the number of copies available at any specified future date, (3) details of orchestral parts available, (4) the number of sets on loan to each group, with the date for return. A main consideration is that societies may plan their future programmes with the assurance of obtaining the necessary music. It must be remembered also that no two loans are alike. A separate record is kept for each transaction, a white flimsy and a duplicate blue : the white provides a record of issues under the borrower's name, the blue is sent with the music. Every morning, the previous day's issues are recorded on cards, which supply all the information required under (1) to (3) above. (A sample ruling is shown). Each item is crossed off as it is cleared. The record of orchestral parts is simplified by the use, on issue slips and record cards, of a rubber stamp containing the abbreviated names of musical instruments. Checked "orders" are withdrawn from stock and placed on a reserve shelf, while temporary slips for them are filed in date order, ready for action at the correct time. The procedure is basically one of double entry, flexible enough for long-term reservation, and is kept reasonably "fool-proof" by regular daily and weekly routine. The stock, amounting to 318,200 items, occupies a mile and a quarter of shelving.

Books and Infectious Diseases

William Hill

Lib. Assn. Rec., May 1950, LII : 5, 144—6. Bibliog.

The question of transmission of infectious disease by library books has long been considered, with, so far, no definite conclusions. Methods by which infection is spread are outlined and results of experiments on the duration of life of bacteria in books summarised. The conclusions are that bacteria can live about a month in books and some disinfection is indicated. The danger of infection is uncertain, but should not be risked, and it is advisable not to circulate dirty books.

140

Basic Bookmobile Specifications

Univ. of Ill. Occ. Papers, April 1950, no. 9.

Specifications are supplied by the Gerstenslager Company of Wooster, Ohio, under three headings, Standard Equipment, Optional Equipment, Chassis Specifications, for Bookmobiles of Small Classification, (1,000—1,500 volumes), Medium Classification (1,500—2,500 volumes), large Classification (2,500—3,500 volumes) and Semi-Trailer Classification (3,000—5,000 volumes).

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

141

Display in the School Library

Marie J. Brosnahan

N.Z. Libs., March 1950, XIII : 2, 38—40.

Effective displays with book jackets, lettering and posters can be achieved, especially with the help of the Art and Woodwork Departments. Wooden blocks, with slots in them for the insertion of letters or small pictures, can be shown on bookshelves or tables. Bulletin boards are invaluable not only for announcements, but also for stimulating interest. Display tables can be used to show new books or to draw attention to special subjects, possibly together with an appropriate exhibit.

142

Points of Emphasis for School Libraries

Frances Henne

A.L.A. Bull., April 1950, XLIV : 4, 118.

The American Association of School Librarians emphasises three points : in their contacts with schools, librarians should be "teachers among teachers," for librarians and teachers have common goals ; they should make professional allies of administrators, teachers and parents ; they should minimise the technical and stress the educational aspect of librarianship. Complete identification with the school means an integrated library programme and the provision of educative materials of all types.

143

Harrow School : The Vaughan Library

E. V. C. Plumptre

Sch. Lib. Rev., June 1950, New Series V : 1, 2—3. Illus.

The foundation stone of the Library was laid in 1861 by Lord Palmerston, and the building, designed by Gilbert Scott, was opened in 1863. The Library is a tribute to one of the school's greatest Head Masters. There was only a small Monitors' Library to form a nucleus, but acquisition of books was helped by special bequests and other gifts. There are now a number of Special Libraries, Classics, Archaeology, History, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Science and Geography, in addition to general collections in the boarding houses. The Vaughan Library provides also a selection of current journals. Some items of special interest are 180 volumes of the Aldine Classics, mostly in their original bindings, a Book of Hours once owned by Madame de la Vallière, a vellum copy of the Vinegar Bible, part of the MS of *Framley Parsonage*, etc. B.P. Lascelles, Librarian from 1889, completely reorganised the Library and made author and subject indexes.

144

Project and Activity in connection with the School Library in Secondary Modern Schools

M. J. P. Laurence

Sch. Lib., March 1950, V : 1, 10—16.

Purpose and initiative on the child's part is the keynote of this technique of learning. The use of libraries is related to this technique, in that use of books is one of the skills of educated man. A main interest of a secondary school child of thirteen to fifteen years is the use of leisure in the outside world. A Yorkshire modern secondary school has carried out experiments in the local library : reading projects and exercises in library use made the children familiar with the library, taught them to find knowledge for themselves and increased the quality and quantity of their reading for enjoyment. There are progressive stages in research reading. Class study of books is an aid to enjoyment. The production of plays can be used to encourage reading for information. Book-lists for the secondary modern library should include basic reference books and the necessary books for each project planned.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

See Abstract Nos. 183, 200

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES : SPECIAL RELATIONS

145

The Library as a Tool of the Theatre

Eric N. Simons

Aslib Proc., Nov. 1949, I: 3, 271—8.

Actors and stage-staff, both professional and amateur, regularly need all kinds of information that libraries can supply. The Chairman or producer needs access to some drama collection to enable him to make his choice of a play. Correct scenery, properties, costumes, etc. involve much research. The producer usually builds up in time a library of his own, including not only plays, but specialised theatrical books on furniture, dress, social customs, production, scenic design, acting, lighting, stage mechanics, elocution, voice production, etc. Dictionaries are frequently needed for the elucidation of obscure words, pronunciation of dialects, etc. Finally, the producer needs to do considerable research into the subject of the play under production, especially in the case of biographical subjects, to clear his mind for the interpretation of characters, speeches, etc. The following special collections are notable: the Raymond Mander and Joe Hutchison Theatre Collection at Sydenham, which has prints, photographs, programmes, books, etc. on the theatre, opera, ballet and music-hall; the Victoria and Albert Museum for decoration, costume, jewellery, etc.; the British Drama League Library for the history of British Drama, bibliographies, etc. The *Theatre Notebook*, the quarterly journal of the Society for Theatre Research, covers all aspects of theatre work.

146

Adult Education and Research

Roben J. Maaske

A.L.A. Bull., April 1950, XLIV: 4, 121—2.

A Joint Committee for the Exploration of Needed Research in Adult Education was set up in 1946 by the Department of Adult Education of the N.E.A. and the American Educational Research Association. Twenty-five separate categories in the general field of adult education were identified, and research problems enumerated for each of them. The results were published under the title *Needed Research in Adult Education*, available from the N.E.A., Department of Adult Education. Library adult education problems

yielded fifteen titles, e.g. an analysis of advertising methods used in promoting the adult education programme in public libraries, methods of extending county library services to rural areas, book-discussion programmes in public libraries, etc.

147

The Loan Package Library : a Tool for Implementing Adult Education in a Democracy

Martin P. Andersen

Lib. Q., April 1950, XX : 2, 119—126.

The loan package library is an effective means of providing factual information for adult education programmes. The article reviews such a service provided by the Department of Debating and Public Discussion of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, formed in 1907, whose main function is the collection and distribution of study materials for use by individuals or groups throughout the State. A total of 275,704 packages has been distributed, containing material drawn from the University libraries, certain special libraries and the files of the Department itself. The service was immediately recognised and used by the public. A graph of the numbers of packages distributed annually from 1910 to 1944 brings out one significant fact, that the more pressing the current social and economic problems, the greater the public demand for information that might provide guidance. Detailed analysis is made of the distribution by county, relating it to distance, economic circumstances, educational level and types of organisations. Women's clubs have used the service the most : of the educational institutions, the greatest demand has come from secondary schools, followed by university extension groups, colleges and universities, and elementary and rural schools. The topics on which materials have been requested reflect the general interests of the public, as well as showing clearly any peaks of particular interest. The emphasis on sound librarianship, effective discussion methods and the practical objectives of the users, largely accounts for the continued growth and success of the service.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING

148

Brown's " Subject Classification "

James D. Stewart

Rev. of Doc., April 1950, XVII : 3, 56—63.

The classification was devised in 1906, as a scheme primarily suited to British libraries, but capable of being used anywhere. Since then, it has been revised and re-issued twice. The basic

principle is that theory and practice must be linked throughout the scheme, in a logical order or scientific progression. The order of the main classes after Generalia and Physical Science, comprising the principles of Matter and Force, follows the grouping of Life, Mind, Record. The main classes are summarised with notes, e.g. Generalia includes all universal works, general collections and all works of which the subjects apply to all the main classes of the scheme, e.g. Education, Logic, Mathematics. In Physical Science, Music is placed with Acoustics, Electrical Engineering with Electricity. In Biological Science, the botanical order followed is that of Engler, while the zoological order is based on Hertwig's scheme. The various languages and their literatures are associated throughout. (Extracts from the complete tables are given). The Notation combines the letters A—X for main classes with numbers for divisions and sub-divisions. It has thus infinite expansion. By using the numerous blank numbers left in the scheme for new subjects, a three-figure base has been found advantageous. The Categorical Table enables further sub-division of any item, by forms, phases, standpoints, qualifications, etc., by a number following a decimal point, e.g. L 717 Land : general, L 717.1 Bibliography, L 717.2 Dictionaries, and so on. Geographical division is achieved by adding the national or philological number to the subject number. Author Numbers, Title or Book Numbers, Copy Numbers and a Date Table provide for a completely detailed arrangement of material, if required. The Index is not a "relative index": every subject word which occurs in the Classification Tables is represented with synonyms, and it can readily be used as a guide to the arrangement of the library.

149

Classification of Agriculture

D. B. Krishna Rao

Abgila, March 1950, I: 5, 108—128.

Experience in the documentation of agricultural literature and its careful study at the Agricultural Research Institute Library, Coimbatore, has led to the growth and expansion of the main class "J Agriculture" of the Colon Classification of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. The expansion arrived at under his guidance is given here. A schedule of crops is worked out for use in the Colon Classification and a notational device to denote species, varieties, forms and strains is prescribed. The farming divisions are revised so as to conform with the principles laid down in *Elements of Library Classification*.

150

Optional Facet in Library Classification (4)

S. R. Ranganathan

Abgila, March 1950, I: 5, 97—107.

Subject and administrative groupings formed of more than one territorial division of continents, countries, etc. are represented with the aid of signature numbers made up of a dash and a small letter.

A method for representing mountains, rivers, valleys, localities, etc. is prescribed. The faults which must be avoided in making the prescriptions are discussed. It is also shown that a particular combination of digits has to be allowed to run to waste, unless a new use can be found for it.

(The argument is advanced by example and copious illustration).

151

New Zealand Geographical Headings

N.Z. Libs., Jan.—Feb. 1950, XIII: 1, 17—20.

The Committee on New Zealand Geographical Headings has published its decisions. The Headings, which are given here, with explanations, have been adopted by the National Library Centre in the preparation of New Zealand catalogue cards.

152

The Library of Congress Subject Catalog

Dan Lacy

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 15 May 1950, IX: 20, 5—6.

The first quarterly issue has just appeared. It is intended to provide a continuous, cumulative subject list, in book form, of works currently received and catalogued by the Library of Congress and other American libraries participating in its co-operative cataloguing programme, in so far as they are represented by the Library of Congress printed cards. The *Subject Catalog* for each year will appear in three quarterly issues, Jan.—March, April—June, July—September, with an annual cumulation. Subsequent multi-annual cumulations will be issued at intervals. The quarterly issues include only cards for works published during the current and two preceding years. The annual issues will contain cards for works of 1945 and later imprint. The significance of this catalogue is that it is the only currently produced subject bibliography without limitation as to subject or country of imprint.

A Union Catalog of Serials on Punched Cards

Frederick H. Wagman

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 8 May 1950, IX: 19, 31—7.

Three types of punched cards will be prepared for each work: a title card with other details in brief, a subject card containing a five-place Dewey Decimal Classification number and a holdings card, giving the code number of the work, a numerical code for the library reporting the holdings, the present national union catalog alphabetical symbol for the holding library and the holdings of the work in the reporting library's collections. The three types would probably be kept in separate files with the holdings set forming the basic union catalog to be used for location purposes. Various methods of compiling the catalog records and of maintaining them are under consideration. Once the basic catalog is established, it will be possible to issue a publication listing the titles, subject, location and holdings in all libraries. As the punched card method is largely mechanical, maintenance of the catalog should be easy and cheap. It is estimated that about seven million cards will be needed for the entire catalog, allowing an average of fourteen per title.

DOCUMENTATION : GENERAL**International Documentation**

C. Le Maistre

Aslib Proc., Nov. 1949, I: 3, 279—282.

The International Office of Bibliography was founded in 1895, in Brussels. It became, in 1928, the International Institute of Bibliography, with an office also at The Hague, and in 1931, the F.I.D., with the general secretariat concentrated at The Hague. The B.S.I.B., now incorporated into the new Aslib, was the British section of the F.I.D. International Commissions of the F.I.D., supported by UNESCO, are dealing with comparative classification, guides to documentation, photo-copying and microfilm services, consolidated lists of periodicals, co-ordination of abstracting, standardisation of techniques and documentation, etc. I.F.L.A. and F.I.D. are co-ordinating their work. The third I.F.L.A. Congress, to be held in the U.S.A. in the autumn of 1950, is to be a world conference, assisted by the F.I.D. and including both librarianship and documentation, on the general subject of the responsibility of librarianship in regard to education, science and culture in the interests of better international understanding. The Agenda will include

practical problems of classification, reports on abstracts, bibliographical services, a joint I.F.L.A.—F.I.D. report on professional education, etc. Since documentation on an international scale has become so essential, especially to all scientists and technicians, co-ordination of services and minimum standards of efficiency must be maintained.

155

Documentation in the United States

Jesse H. Shera and Margaret E. Egan

Amer. Doc., Jan. 1950, I: 1, 8—12.

The term "documentation" is not used in the United States as in Europe, though similar work in assembling collections of written material is carried on, as well as the preparation of guides to their use, in the form of catalogues, bibliographies, abstracting and indexing services. The libraries are the most important agencies providing the source material of documentation: e.g. libraries serving departments of the Federal Government, especially the Library of Congress, Army Medical Library and the Library of the Department of Agriculture: state libraries: large municipal public libraries, e.g. New York or Boston: University libraries, e.g. Harvard and California: special libraries, of three classes, independent special collections, libraries of professional or research organisations, libraries of commercial corporations. Another invaluable resource is archive material, both governmental and private. Training in the specific subject field involved is considered essential, but insufficient. Both library schools and Universities are being urged to include more training in the bibliographic aspects of subjects.

156

Committee on Organization of Information

Norman T. Ball

Amer. Doc., Jan. 1950, I: 1, 24—34. Bibliog.

An annotated bibliography of works on the organization of information, compiled by members of the Committee on Organization of Information of the American Documentation Institute. It is hoped, with co-operation, to collect a comprehensive bibliography in this very wide field, and a service for the issue of reprints on one side of the page, suitable for pasting on punched cards, may be made available.

DOCUMENTATION : MECHANICAL AIDS

157

The Rapid Selector—an automatic library

John C. Green

Rev. of Doc., April 1950, XVII : 3, 66—8. Illus.

Microfilm is a useful means of reducing the bulk of recorded knowledge, but until recently, full advantage could not be taken of it because of the difficulty of classifying and indexing entries. A machine has now been developed whereby all entries or cross-references relating to an item may be brought together when the collection is subjected to an inspecting device. The Rapid Selector was devised by Dr. Vannevar Bush and his research group at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Ralph Shaw, Librarian of the Department of Agriculture developed the final stages of the present machine. 35 mm. motion picture film is used. Each abstract takes up about half the space required for a single frame of a motion picture: the balance of the frame is used for the checker-board code. Frames run past the inspecting position at the rate of about 10,000 a minute. The machine photographs pertinent abstracts on a strip of microfilm, which, when developed and printed, gives a photographic bibliography of the information required. The development of this machine marks a new era in the organisation of knowledge.

(The article was reprinted from the Sept.—Oct. 1949 issue of the *Military Engineer*. Illustrations show the enlargement of a section of coded master film and the principal mechanism of the Rapid Selector).

DOCUMENTATION : DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

158

Archival Materials on Microcards

Fremont Rider

Amer. Doc., Jan. 1950, I : 1, 42—5.

Microcarding is technically possible for all kinds of documentation: whether it is practicable in every case depends on many factors. The materials considered for microcarding are diverse in character and format, but in size, they are mostly between 8½" and 11": that is to say, practically all current documentation lends itself to uniform photographing on either 16 mm. or 35 mm. film. Cards already in use as indexes to collections are mostly 5" by 3", blank on their backs. Because of the self-indexing feature of microcards, material is sorted

and arranged before photographing, then the long strip of microprint is cut into the required units, which are pasted flat on the back or bottom of the front of their respective index cards. Additional lengths of micro-reduced material can be added to the cards at any time. 10 point type can be photographed on 16 mm. film, of which four strips, or an average of fifty pages of letter size documentation, will go on one card: for smaller type or for extra large documentation, 35 mm. film may be used, of which two strips, or about twelve pages, will go on a card. A "handling margin" should be left all round the edges of the cards. A special non-curling mounting adhesive should be used. The largest single item of cost in all micro-reduction is the photographing itself: if an index already exists, the only extra cost of conversion to microcards is that of printing off a positive microprint and pasting the sections on the cards. The next largest item of cost is for films and paper. Once a first microcard is made, duplication of it is cheaper. Costs of filing equipment, storage space and the time of a filing clerk are saved. Microcarding is not primarily designed for single-copy work, but microfilm reprints can be pasted flat on any catalogue cards and filed with the rest of the microcards.

(Details of costs are given).

159

Drei Neue Geräte für Die Dokumentation

W. Janicki

Nach. d. V. Sch. B., March—April 1950, 40—3. Illus.

Three new Swiss viewers and projectors, their scope and functions, are described in detail, with photographs of each.

U.W.

160

Die Bibliothekarische Behandlung von Mikrofilmen

Erich Zimmermann

Z. f. B., March—April 1950, LXIV: 3/4, 91—100.

The microfilm, much more highly developed outside Germany, is of special importance to German libraries, as a means of filling gaps in stocks caused by the war. The article deals with administrative problems, the chief of these being cataloguing, storage and use, each of which is treated in accordance with the author's experience in Hamburg, supplemented by his knowledge of American practice. Much of the treatment of microfilm is obviously analogous to that of books, and the author pleads that the microfilm should become an organic part of the library system.

U.W.

A Proposed Standard for the Microphotographic Reproduction of Newspapers

Amer. Doc., Jan. 1950, I: 1, 46—50.

The Committee on the Photographic Reproduction of Research Materials, appointed by the Association of Research Libraries in 1947, has studied the problems involved in the microphotographic reproduction of long runs of material, especially newspapers, published a list of microfilmed newspapers and evolved a draft of bibliographic and technical standards for the microphotographic reproduction of newspapers, which is given here. The standard, which is still at discussion stage, is under seven heads: Definitions of terms used: Materials, e.g. films and their parts, reels and boxes: Bibliographic Treatment, Film Identification and Arrangement: Incomplete and Damaged Files: Camera Adjustments (with a diagram): Photographic, Technical: Assembly and Filing.

ARCHIVES

An Approach to Archives

E. C. Baker

Aslib Proc., Nov. 1949, I: 3, 202—210.

The article deals with the problems that face archivists, with particular reference to the official records of the Post Office. Incoming correspondence to Post Office Headquarters goes to the main registry, where each item is registered, entered on a Listing Sheet and placed in a manilla folder with its identification details written on it. Entries are then made in registers, of which there are two kinds: nominal, comprising alphabetical, Post Office department, other Government departments, overseas administration, railway and similar companies, local authorities and staff associations; and numerical, comprising the serial numbers for each year. The more important papers, those giving rise to mention in Minutes, are given also Preservation numbers. Outgoing papers are "charged" by a record in a numerical register. These numerical registers are retained for not less than forty-five years, nominal registers are kept for three years, place and subject registers for ten and twenty years respectively. All registers are periodically reviewed. The disposal of Official Documents concerns the Master of the Rolls, under a series of Acts and Orders in Council. *The Guide to the Public Records*, H.M.S.O., gives valuable information on the nature and treatment of archive material. Files must be "weeded," kept neat and all necessary information clearly noted on the envelopes or covering jackets. The vast bulk of contemporary records is formidable,

unless adequately organised and selected. The amount of statistical information far outweighs the analytical. Difficulties involved in working with contemporary material include the decentralisation of departments, and the bias, lack of detachment or lapses in memory of compilers. Secondary material, e.g. newspapers, may or may not be accurate, but they are useful. Footnote references to the sources used are invaluable.

163

Local Archives of Great Britain. III—The Glamorgan County Record Office

Madeleine Elsas

Archives, Lady Day 1950, no.3, 7—16.

The County of Glamorgan includes three County Boroughs and four Boroughs, also several ancient Boroughs, which have now reverted to parishes and whose records are particularly interesting. The Office was opened in 1939, but its work was interrupted by the war and not resumed until 1945, when extensive alterations were made to the strong rooms. The Records are now housed in eight strong-rooms fitted with steel safe-doors, and five of them have additional inner grille-doors, allowing greater ventilation. They have ventilation holes, lino or rubber flooring, specially controlled lighting, steel shelving. Records have been carefully divided into subject groups and allocated positions in the eight rooms. The Quarter Sessions Records are the basis of the Record Office collection. Large collections of official and semi-official documents, Parish Records and private records have been made. All incoming Records are entered in the Accessions Register and given a catalogue mark: they are then examined for book-worm and mildew, cleaned and possibly fumigated. Single documents or small collections are immediately repaired in the Repair Room, large collections wait their turn. Each document, when marked and listed is boxed or cased, and placed on its shelf, and a catalogue card is made for it. A local binder undertakes some specialised binding of Records. The Office has a library of general reference books, and is open to students, though accommodation is limited. Postal enquiries, photo-copying, etc. are undertaken and exhibitions and lectures held. The Office needs more staff and increased accommodation.

164

Historical Documents Microfilmed

Ind. Lib., March 1950, IV: 4, 136—7.

Considerable progress has been made in the project undertaken by the National Archives of India for making a collection of transcripts and microfilms of all foreign records and MSS relating to

Indian history. More than 50,000 folios in the British Museum, valuable material on seventeenth century Indo-British history in the Bodleian Library and documents in the Guildhall Library, the National Library of Scotland and Exeter City Library have been copied. The Public Record Office, London, the Library of Congress, Cleveland Public Library and Harvard University are to send micro-films and arrangements are being made with many other European countries to copy the source material of Indian history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY : GENERAL

165

The Reader uses Literature Citations

Margaret C. Schindler

Lib. J., 15 May 1950, 856—9. Bibliog.

Citations should be complete, accurate and intelligible, to enable readers to obtain works with the minimum of trouble. Uniformity is desirable, when used as a means of achieving clarity and completeness of entry. Probably no code of rules could ever cover every case, and extra information should be given freely, beyond the stated code, when necessary for clarity. Abbreviations of the titles of journals are usually a necessity: lists of abbreviations, as in the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* are helpful. Abbreviations of author's names and titles of books seem less essential and excessive abbreviation is merely confusing.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : NATIONAL

166

Bibliography in the Basement

S. Briet

Spec. Libs., Feb. 1950, XLI: 2, 52—5.

Bibliography is the first essential in all aspects of scholarly research and library science. With the re-organisation of the Bibliothèque National, Paris, in 1934, the Catalogues and Bibliographies Room was given new accommodation in the basement. Here, available for the needs of all departments and the public, are catalogues, bibliographies, bibliographical indexes, card indexes of organisations, guide lists for documentary research, etc., the Catalogue Général des Auteurs, classified catalogues covering the history of France, Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, Asia, Africa and America; alphabetical general history and history of Italy; photostat catalogues of other divisions. Current catalogues are on cards and slips. Bibliographies—world, national, scientific, economic, historical, philosophical,

art, literary, etc. are shelved with their allied catalogues. Library of Congress cards, of which the main divisions are given also in French, are available as a supplementary bibliography, and other indexes facilitate research. Here are also the British Museum catalogues, the Gesamt-Katalog, the Titeldrucke, the Berne classified catalogue, the Swedish general catalogue and others. The *Bulletin de Documentation Bibliographique* is a bibliography of current bibliographies and a descriptive guide to professional literature. A series of *Manuels de la Recherche Documentaire en France* are in preparation: the volume on Geography, under the direction of M. Emm. de Martonne, was published recently, and Philosophy will appear shortly. As with all large libraries, the specialised divisions and sections are staffed with personnel selected for professional competence and personal culture.

167

**Die 4. Auflage des Verzeichnisses Ausländischer Zeitschriften
in schweizerischen Bibliotheken**

(The Fourth Edition of the *Index of Foreign Periodicals in Swiss Libraries*)

Hermann Grosser

Nach. d. V. Sch. B., March—April 1950, no. 2, 33—40.

The article deals at length with the scope of the *Index of Foreign Periodicals in Swiss Libraries*, now in the fourth edition, quoting statistics and details of periodicals to be indexed. In some cases, returns from individual libraries have increased considerably since the last edition. Periodical coverage is from 1900 onwards.

U.W.

(A previous article on the Index appeared in Nach. d. V. Sch. B., 1948, no. 1).

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : SUBJECT

See also Abstract No. 198

168

Official Publications in Public Reference Libraries

K. A. Mallaber

Aslib Proc., Nov. 1949, I: 3, 257—261.

From the point of view of their use of official publications, public reference libraries may be divided into the small and medium sized libraries, which buy a small selection for immediate use, e.g. the Public General Acts, the Nautical Almanac, the Imperial Calendar, etc., and the larger libraries, which cover a more comprehensive or

even complete range. Consideration here is of the large public reference libraries only, and in these libraries, official publications are regarded, in general, as part of the permanent stock, in contrast to special library practice, by which they usually fall into the class of semi-permanent or ephemeral material to be discarded as newer material takes its place. As the public reference library relies on its catalogue to exploit its stock, official publications are usually catalogued on receipt, as individual works and shelved with the normal sequence of books, series being kept together. Parliamentary Papers are kept together, until the final index, etc. are published, and then bound. If publications are kept in files or boxes, they can be located by means of the indexes, but the subject relationship to other books is lost. The proposed issue of H.M.S.O. catalogue cards will help solve the difficulty. Costs of maintaining complete files of official publications are given and some comments on the special problems involved in keeping Hansard, Statutory Instruments and Parliamentary Papers. A convenient method of shelving Record Office publications is in the order in which they are listed in Sectional List 28, keeping an interleaved copy of this list up to date for use as an index. Often even more important than priced publications are those distributed free, but there seems no certain way at present of maintaining complete coverage of these publications.

169

The Development of Pharmacopoeias

George Urdang

Bull. W. H. O., 1950.

The term "pharmacopoeia," first used by Diogenes Laertius, was not used as the title of a book until 1548, when Jacobus Sylvius published his *Pharmacopoeae, libri tres*. Two other private publications were the *Pharmacopoeia in compendium redacta* of Bretschneider-Placotomas, 1560, and the *Pharmacopoeia mediomatrix* of Anutius Foesius, 1561. The first official pharmacopoeia was the *Nuovo Receptorio*, 1498, followed by the *Dispensatorium* of Valerius Cordus, 1546, and the pharmacopoeias of Augsburg, 1564, Cologne, 1565 and London, 1618. Superstition and fanciful drugs were gradually eliminated. (A list of first editions of national pharmacopoeias is given). The need for unification of the various national formularies led to the compilation of encyclopaedic reference works. Since the first International Pharmaceutical Congress at Brunswick in 1865 the idea of an international pharmacopoeia has been pursued, and the *International Pharmacopoeia*, prepared by the Health Organization of the League of Nations and the World Health Organization, will be published in 1950.

W.J.B.

The Presentation of Scientific Information

E. N. da C. Andrade

Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond., B., 19 Oct. 1949, CXXXVI: 317—333. 4 figs.

The methods of communication considered are the spoken word, the book and the scientific periodical, each of which has in turn played the dominant rôle in the dissemination of information. The international character of learning in the Middle Ages is emphasised. Latin was the medium of expression in university and medical schools, practically all books were written in Latin, and it was not until about 1700 that the man of science regularly expressed himself in his native language. According to an examination of the *World List of Scientific Periodicals*, made by Sir Charles Sherrington in 1934, the number of scientific periodicals published in five great languages was: Russian, 1,833; Italian, 1,667; German, 6,186; French, 5,013; English, 13,494. A special responsibility therefore rests upon those whose language is English in regard to literary presentation. The first great scientific revelations made in print were in the *De Revolutionibus* of Copernicus and in the *De Humani Corporis Fabrica* of Vesalius, both of which appeared in 1543. The discoveries of Gilbert, Harvey, Kepler and Galileo were presented in printed monographs, and by 1660 the book was established as a means of communication, although the private letter was still favoured. The beginning of a new stage in scientific communication is marked by the foundation of the modern scientific society with its own official medium of publication. The earliest scientific academies, those of Italy, were short-lived; but the Royal Society, which was established in 1660, endures, and its *Transactions* (1665) have now been a channel of scientific communication for 283 years.

The scope of other 17th century scientific periodicals, such as the *Journal des Sçavans* and the *Acta Eruditorum*, is outlined. Certain encyclopaedic works which did much to spread knowledge are next dealt with, notably those of Conrad Gesner and Aldrovandus. *Miscellanea Curiosa* (1705-7) may be regarded as a forerunner of the 'Progress Reports' of the present day. John Harris' *Lexicon Technicum* (1704) was the first technical dictionary in any language. The *Encyclopédie* (1751-1772) of Diderot and d'Alembert was a vast encyclopaedia of science and, in particular, applied science and manufacture. The end of the 18th century saw the rise of periodicals limited to a particular branch of science, such as the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* (1771), the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique* (1789), and the *Philosophical Magazine* (1789). About 80 new journals dealing with physics appeared between 1810 and 1910. The *Versammlungen Deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte* (1822) and the *British Association* (1831) represent new channels of scientific com-

munication which quickly found imitators. The growth of scientific literature in the 19th century was responsible for the appearance of numerous abstracting journals, e.g. the *Pharmaceutisches Central-Blatt* (1830), and great special bibliographies, such as the *Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, and the periodical bibliographies such as the *Zoological Record* (1864), the *Index Medicus* (1879) and the *Index Kewensis* (1893). Special emphasis is placed upon the contribution which the English periodical *Nature* (1869—) has made to the progress of science. Reference is made to certain more recent books which have made scientific history, and modern productions are compared with the old books of science. The writer returns to the question of literary presentation, and deplores the use of scientific jargon.

W.J.B.

171

Bibliographical Services in the Social Sciences

Lib. Q., April 1950, XX: 2, 79—100.

The growth and range of social science literature have given rise to many bibliographical services of varying value and designed for a variety of purposes. From 1928 to 1932, *Social Science Abstracts* were issued, covering the whole field of social science literature. No single bibliographical project has since been comprehensive. Social scientists and librarians believe that there is a definite need for additional bibliographical services in the social sciences. Any such services must take into account the following factors: function, form, audience, coverage, classification, organisation, administration, finance. Three measures have been proposed: the development of a comprehensive social science bibliography, increased collaboration and integration of current services, and the immediate establishment of two new services, namely, a series of bibliographical review articles and a system of selective abstracts for economics and for sociology—anthropology—political science.

(Detailed information is given on existing abstracting and bibliographical services covering specific subject fields).

172

Some Problems of Bibliographic Control in the Social Sciences

Mildred I. Henry

Spec. Libs., March 1950, XLI: 3, 87—9, 110—111.

The Social Sciences have been backward in the development of bibliographic tools, due chiefly to the essential nature of the subject itself. Mechanical aids, e.g. the Bush-Shaw Rapid Selector, are invaluable, but they depend on codification, and in the social

sciences, ability to codify is still weak. Reconciliation of terms, for code purposes, is the joint responsibility of scholars, cataloguers, classifiers and special librarians. Work is in hand on an analysis of subject headings in the practical field of industrial relations. This may lead to other projects in the social sciences field.

173

H.M.S.O. Publications

W. Cox

Aslib Proc., Nov. 1949, I: 3, 251—6.

As a result of the increase in the functions of government, official publications have multiplied: the division between parliamentary and non-parliamentary, transfers and the overlapping of the functions of departments, make any one classification of them impossible. The catalogues are the tools of the Stationery Office in recording and selling publications: the primary division must therefore be parliamentary and departmental: subject classification cannot be used. Since 1936, much attention has been given to the index, which is by the keyword or words of titles: other entries are used freely, with cross-references: names of chairmen are included if necessary, and the names of authors if they appear on the title-page. If the function of departments is borne in mind, few items will be difficult to locate. The *Daily List* is the basis of both the monthly and annual catalogues and of the card index, and is now an important legal document, because it contains the Statutory Instrument Issue List. The *Monthly Catalogue of Government Publications* is a summary of the *Daily List* titles except for Statutory Instruments: the *Annual Catalogue* is the largest period consolidation. The parliamentary and non-parliamentary division cuts across the departmental classification: as a remedial measure, this year, the classified section of the Monthly and Annual Catalogues is complete and contains both parliamentary and non-parliamentary titles. The Stationery Office code number, essential for official purposes, is affixed to entries in the catalogues, and may be ignored by the average user. Work on the departmental *Sectional Lists*, abandoned during the war, has now been resumed: when they are all completed, they will form a consolidated catalogue of current non-parliamentary publications. These are particularly valuable tools to the librarian. A committee of the Library Association has been considering with the Stationery Office the possibility of improving the Stationery Office card index and making it available for libraries: work on it begins in January, 1950.

174

The Laboratory Bookshelf

A. H. Harris

Amer. J. of P.H., April 1950, XL: 4, 375—384.

A selection is given of the best literature in the public health field from the library of the Division of Laboratories and Research of the New York State Department of Health. The article begins with an estimate of the library's importance to research, and goes on to describe the basic works of various types, dictionaries, textbooks, periodicals and abstracts journals. The survey covers a large part of the medical field (and should be very valuable for Final students) and gives an evaluation of most of the titles. The editorial on page 467 also emphasises the importance of the library in public health work.

D.J.F.

PRINCIPLES OF BOOK SELECTION

175

Book Selection as Science and Art

W. A. Munford

Librarian, March 1950, XXXIX: 3, 51—6.

Successful book selection must equate demand and supply, and is conditioned by the size and type of library. Considering the supply of books, the small library is severely restricted for financial reasons, the special library may buy exhaustively in a limited field, the large general library may buy most British and some foreign books, etc. The B.N.B. for the first time enables a survey to be made of the whole field of British publication. Book reviews in *British Book News*, *The Times Literary Supplement* and the *Monthly List of Accessions* to the Science Museum Library, may supplement the B.N.B. For guidance on foreign publications, the librarian may choose among the A.L.A.'s *Booklist*, the *Publishers' Weekly*, the supplement to the *Wilson Bulletin*, *The Saturday Review of Literature*, the *New York Times* and the *New York Herald Tribune* supplements, *Paru*, *Il Ponte*, *Books Abroad*. Most of the larger libraries include specialists on their staffs to advise on their own subjects. The study of the field of demand may be divided into direct or expressed, and indirect or "inarticulate." Specific demands can obtain prompt satisfaction: reader's suggestions are a study in themselves. The subject of indirect demand may be approached scientifically. Detailed records of books issued show valuable findings when compared with stock analysis. Examination of date label is useful and much information can be gleaned by the staff in daily contact with readers. Branch librarians and heads of departments may assist in the selection

of books for their branches. If a librarian's knowledge of the field of demand is comprehensive, he will be able to buy and exploit his bookstock with confidence.

176

Book Selection in a Large Library Service

Victor Woods

Librarian, March 1950, XXXIX : 3, 57—61.

The demands made on a large book collection differ from those on a small one in quantity rather than in scope. Library stock is an entity and its strength is the sum of its parts. As Birmingham is an industrial city of innumerable trades, technology and science absorb a fairly high percentage of the book fund. The foundation of the informational book service is the Reference Library, supported by a Central Lending of 115,000 volumes and 27 branch libraries of between 20,000 and 40,000 volumes. The librarian of each library is responsible for the selection of his own stock, and visits the bookshops at least once a week: books are sent direct to the library concerned, with invoices. Only books not immediately available need to be listed: these are chiefly foreign, technical and scholarly books. The union catalogue is essential for full exploitation of the home reading stock, and it is the Union Catalogue Section that arranges exchanges and inter-loans. Requests are considered each day by the City Librarian: similarly extra copies are considered when there are more than six demands for a book. Effective selection depends on knowledge of the bibliographies of special subjects, knowledge of the readers to be served and of the existing stock. Centralisation of selection saves man-power and has one or two other advantages, but separate selection implies greater knowledge of stock and readers, and is speedier. The Reference Library stock is in the care of subject specialists, who are the librarians of their own collections, and the Book Acquisition Section. Desiderata lists are regularly checked in second-hand booksellers' catalogues.

THE ART OF THE BOOK: PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY, ILLUSTRATION, BINDING, THE BOOK TRADE

177

The Fifty Books : . . . an exhibition panorama of the best books produced in 1949

Catherine Royer

Amer. Pr., May 1950, 29—34. Illus.

Six points were considered in the selection of books, namely, Design, including visual appearance of all kinds, in text, illustrations, binding, etc., judged as a unit: Typography, for legibility, harmony

of type faces, suitability to subject matter, etc. : Editorial content : Manufacture, i.e. quality of composition, paper, etc. in relation to the price range and market : Concept, i.e. originality of design in terms of appeal to readers : Significance, i.e. its contribution as an art form.

(Details of the exhibits and illustrations of some of them are given).

178

Book Production : 25 years—aft and fore !

E. W. Palmer

Bkb. and Bk. Prod., March 1950, 54—5, 125.

There have been no significant developments in the procedures of mechanical composition, though both the line and the mono-units of composition have been improved mechanically and by the addition of new faces. Most significant perhaps, is the mechanisation of display composition. Great advance has been made in the field of printing plates, with the improved stereotype book plate, the rubber printing plate and both plastic molding and plastic printing plates. The recently demonstrated xerographic printing process should be watched. A forward step in letterpress printing, about twenty-five years ago, was the printing of text and half-tone combination forms on perfecting presses. Similarly, came the perfecting of the full-base mechanical block for the beds of presses. Many other mechanical adjuncts to good and speedy printing have been adopted. Offset lithography has been a growing competitor to letterpress book work especially in juvenile and textbook literature. The more recent single and multi-colour rotary units in the letterpress field may provide an answer. Great improvements have occurred in binding techniques, equipment and processes. An important achievement has been the establishment of uniform standards and specifications for textbooks among several States. Co-operative research into common problems is now a recognised essential for the industry.

179

Design for Everyman's Progress

Bkb. and Bk. Prod., May 1950, 63—4. Illus.

The New American Edition of Everyman's Library is larger, allowing for better type appearance. The new cover design conforms in character with the reputation of the old edition, reflecting its classical nature and scholarly treatment. Pyroxylin coated Holliston Roxite LS Linen gives wearability and a linen finish makes for a "bookish" appearance. Five binding colours are featured, with a one colour ink panel stamping and a decorative goldstamping

design. A stained top edge looks well and provides some protection against dust. End-papers are attractive and plain, transparent acetate is used as a jacket.

180

Antique Book Papers

"Vinett"

Paper Market, May 1950, 130.

The term "antique" applied to papers refers to the lack of finish imparted to the surface of the paper. Originally, it meant paper impressed with irregular laid lines by the dandy roll, in imitation of early hand-made papers, when moulds used for this purpose were not so accurately constructed as later designs. The modern antique paper is used for simple letterpress, not, as a rule, for illustrations, and is of two kinds, "featherweight" and "hard." The former, a very bulky paper, is much used for novels, where the bulk of the book may prove an attraction. Most of these papers are made from esparto grass, the hard qualities containing some pure wood pulp. Satin Finish antique has a lightly rolled surface which allows reproduction of pencil or crayon sketches, and is very attractive, especially for children's books. The manufacture of these papers is the same as that of other printing papers, except for the final stages. In book production, the machine direction, i.e. the way of the grain, should be parallel to the spine of the book.

181

Practical Paper Making. No. 3. Beating and Refining

F. A. Craig

Paper and Print, Spring 1950, XXIII: 1, 72-8. Illus.

"Beating" is a process peculiar to paper-making. The term originated in the days of handmade paper, when the only fibrous materials were rags, and the disintegration of the fibres was accomplished by a battery of stampers or beaters in an oblong tank with water in it. The fibres thus produced were long, flexible and mucilaginous, which made paper of great strength and durability. About two hundred years ago, the Hollander beating engine greatly reduced the beating time and made possible the production of a greater range of papers. The operation of refining follows beating, in the case of some kinds of paper only, to give a close, uniform texture. Refiners are of three types, the cone, the disc and the combined cone and disc.

(Much technical detail is given of the various stages of these processes, and photographs of the machines).

Mechanical Wood and Chemical Wood as raw materials in the production of paper

Klemm, K. H.

Das Papier, 1950, 4 (1/2), 6—16 (Jan. 31).

The properties of mechanical wood, sulphite cellulose, the suitability of the various kinds of fibres for sheet formation and their use in paper manufacture, the possibility of replacing chemical by mechanical wood and the possibility of improving the properties of mechanical wood (by addition of sulphite cellulose or of longer mechanical wood fibres and by the composition of the furnish, i.e. variation of short fibre content) are discussed.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, April 1950, v:4, Abstract No. 519.)

Typography and the Child

A. D. Nightall

Sch. Lib. Rev., June 1950, New Series V: 1, 24—7.

The appearance of books has greatly improved during the past twenty-five years. Many readers, while knowing little about type design, can distinguish between good and bad type appearance. Some publishers set juvenile readers in sans-serif, and the child immediately recognises a sans-serif book as differing from the normal printed book, which is not a good thing. Legibility is the chief requirement of a child's book. Eccentric types should not be used. Examples of several types are given, and one type recommended for its beauty, which lies in the subtleties of design, using traditional letters in traditional proportions. Such a type should encourage children to accept the beautiful as normal, the ugly as eccentric. Good type should be closely knit, especially for children, who read letter by letter. Many carefully planned and illustrated books are spoiled by bad type. There is no reason why the best types should not be used for children, only in larger sizes. Further, the type must be correctly used, spacing must be correct and margins suitable. Illustrations should achieve harmony with the type, and should be printed separately, for most of the best types require a matt surface paper.

(Details are given of types and layout used by various publishers).

184

Book work : letterpress decoration

Brit. Pr., May—June 1950, 54—7. Illus.

Every detail of typography must contribute in design, weight, period and meaning to the typographical effect aimed at in the text. Stock blocks must be used with great discretion or anachronisms may result. The borderline between embellishment and illustration is narrow: they go hand in hand, and both date from the earliest days of the pictorial origins of writing. In Egyptian MSS of three thousand years ago and in every printing office today are to be seen the same arrangement of a vignette for headpiece, followed by the text. (Illustrations are given here). Headpieces in scrollwork and drawn initials are in a style characteristic of the mediaeval rubricator. The Book of Kells and the Lindisfarne Gospels have magnificent full-page initials. With the introduction of printers' florets, this kind of decoration deteriorated. Decorative chapter headings often serve as illustrations also. Towards the latter part of the eighteenth century, it became the fashion to insert an engraved title-page either facing or in front of the type title. Six examples of swelled rules are shown, all giving plain evidence of their origin in the scrivener's hand, from whence they passed to the copper plate engraver, then to the typefounder.

185

First Rotofoto Booklet

Mod. Lith. Off. Pr., April 1950, XLVI: 4, 79—80.

The London School of Printing has produced an interesting booklet by the Westover Rotofoto system describing the process. The booklet includes half-tone offset illustrations. This is probably the first product of photographic type composition.

(Technical details of production are given and Time Schedules for the Machine Times, Non-Machine Times, Processing, Materials. Another detailed review of the technique appears in the *Caxton Magazine*, May 1950, LII: 5, 123—4).

186

Some Precursors of the Modern Illustrated Book

Philip Hofer

Harvard Lib. Bull., Spring 1950, IV: 2, 191—202. Illus.

The important illustrated books of today are those which have been undertaken in collaboration with leading artists and are illustrated with original prints by the masters themselves. It is rare for the emphasis to be evenly balanced between author and illustrator. Contemporaneity of text and illustration is to be favoured and has

been kept in mind by French publishers. In scale as well as in quality, French illustrated books have taken the lead. The present study begins with the publication, in 1828, of Goethe's *Faust*, Part I, in French translation, with Eugène Delacroix's imaginative lithographs. The "great prophet of the days to come" was Edouard Manet: the first book really illustrated by him is Charles Cros's *Le Fleuve*, in a small edition, but with many points of format heralding a changing style. It was followed by Poe's *Raven*, translated into French by Mallarmé. Here, the translator and the artist were intimate friends and collaborated again in 1876 to produce *L'après midi d'un faune*, in which colour and gold appear for the first time. In 1893 was published André Gide's *Le voyage d'Urien*, illustrated by Maurice Denis, which in its square format, larger type-faces and the placing and character of the lithographs, shows many modern tendencies. Immediately after this publication came the first works of Toulouse-Lautrec, culminating with the fine *Histoires naturelles* of Jules Renard in 1899, which has become a rare collector's prize. The next landmark is Verlaine's *Parallèlement* with lithographs by Pierre Bonnard, issued by Ambroise Vollard in 1900. *Daphnis and Chloe* followed in 1902. Until his death in 1939, Vollard issued more important illustrated books than any other publisher of his time. In 1909, André Derain's illustrations first appeared, and in 1910, Pascin produced lithographs in which one sees prefigured Matisse and Picasso. After 1918, numbers of illustrated books were published in Paris. Picasso's first great book was the *Métamorphoses d'Ovide* in 1931. Never since the eighteenth century has there been such a galaxy of artists from one school—Léger, Braque, Segonzac, Chagall, Miro, Rouault, Chirico, Matisse, besides Denis, Bonnard, Derain, Dufy and Pascin.

187

The Illustration of Books

David Bland

Print. Rev., Spring 1950, XV: 52, 5—21. Illus.

From the days of the early illuminated MSS, book illustrations related to the text have been distinct from book decoration. The artist may be the subordinate or the rival of the author, and between these two extremes, successful illustrating may have infinite variations. Two good examples are Lynton Lamb's illustrations to the O.U.P. edition of Trollope and Barnett Freedman's work in The American Limited Edition Club's *War and Peace*. Illustration dates from before printing or the alphabet as we know it, back to the Chinese pictograms, its immediate predecessors being the illuminated MSS of the Middle Ages. Printing from wood blocks or woodcuts produced a characteristic blackness of illustration that went well with the heavy types of that time, e.g. those of Durer. When copper-

engraving came, the engravings had to be printed separately from the text. This was expensive, and later illustrators, e.g. Bewick, imitated the finer effects of copper-engraving in wood. After his death an extreme variety of devices was used, sometimes requiring exceptional skill. William Morris revived true wood-engraving: the Kelmscott Press specialised in heavy black engravings, requiring a special type face to go with them. Today, Gill, Ravilious, Stone and others are carrying on the tradition. The older processes of book-illustration are now used for the more expensive and rare types of books, e.g. Ambroise Vollard's books, and those of The Golden Cockerell, The Gregynog and the Nonesuch Presses. Contemporary processes may be divided into direct and indirect. The direct processes include engravings, auto-lithography, the plastic method associated with the Cowells of Ipswich, and stencil. Indirect or photo-mechanical methods include the line block, which can be executed also in flat colours: the half-tone block, the most widely used method of reproducing photographs, or any drawing that has tone in it: photo-lithography, much used for black-and-white drawings: photo-gravure, e.g. as used by the Phaidon Press, which is very expensive: collotype, perhaps the best of these processes for book illustration. It can be printed on the text paper. Colour-collotype is an exquisite process but expensive. Children's books and general texts are those most illustrated nowadays. The publisher usually commissions artists for children's books, and a high degree of co-operation between the two is essential in considering technical details.

(Illustrations are shown of the various processes and details given of printing procedure, the making of blocks, etc).

188

This is photogravure

Donnelly, T. F.

Indian Print. Pap., 1949, 14 (60), 43 (July); 15 (61), 33 (Oct.)

The photogravure process is outlined.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, March 1950, v:3, Abstract No. 462).

189

Current Developments in Silk Screen Printing

John Arnold

Paper and Print, Spring 1950, XXIII: 1, 68—70.

Important developments have occurred in silk screen printing, e.g. the ability to reproduce faithful half-tone work, progress in the reproduction of letterpress and the mechanisation of this process.

been kept in mind by French publishers. In scale as well as in quality, French illustrated books have taken the lead. The present study begins with the publication, in 1828, of Goethe's *Faust*, Part I, in French translation, with Eugène Delacroix's imaginative lithographs. The "great prophet of the days to come" was Edouard Manet: the first book really illustrated by him is Charles Cros's *Le Fleuve*, in a small edition, but with many points of format heralding a changing style. It was followed by Poe's *Raven*, translated into French by Mallarmé. Here, the translator and the artist were intimate friends and collaborated again in 1876 to produce *L'après midi d'un faune*, in which colour and gold appear for the first time. In 1893 was published André Gide's *Le voyage d'Urien*, illustrated by Maurice Denis, which in its square format, larger type-faces and the placing and character of the lithographs, shows many modern tendencies. Immediately after this publication came the first works of Toulouse-Lautrec, culminating with the fine *Histoires naturelles* of Jules Renard in 1899, which has become a rare collector's prize. The next landmark is Verlaine's *Parallèlement* with lithographs by Pierre Bonnard, issued by Ambroise Vollard in 1900. *Daphnis and Chloë* followed in 1902. Until his death in 1939, Vollard issued more important illustrated books than any other publisher of his time. In 1909, André Derain's illustrations first appeared, and in 1910, Pascin produced lithographs in which one sees prefigured Matisse and Picasso. After 1918, numbers of illustrated books were published in Paris. Picasso's first great book was the *Métamorphoses d'Ovide* in 1931. Never since the eighteenth century has there been such a galaxy of artists from one school—Léger, Braque, Segonzac, Chagall, Miro, Rouault, Chirico, Matisse, besides Denis, Bonnard, Derain, Dufy and Pascin.

187

The Illustration of Books

David Bland

Print. Rev., Spring 1950, XV: 52, 5—21. Illus.

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The silk screen process is ideal for short runs and where many colours are required. Much of the work is still done by hand, but recent figures show that a mechanised unit can put out over a thousand copies an hour, with very accurate registration. It is now possible to produce the necessary silk screen stencils photo-mechanically, and many printers are using highly concentrated dye or pigment paint. These two advances give results with extremely fine lines and tone, and of first-class brilliancy of colour. Many surfaces and materials may be used successfully, various grades of paper and boards, metal, wood, glass, etc. A careful study of the work in hand is first undertaken, to use the most suitable materials: then stencils are prepared on a silk web, each representing one colour; these are placed in a frame of hardwood. Colour is forced through the web with a squeegee or strip of rubber. Stencils can be used for runs of up to ten thousand. It is a further advantage that the screens are hand-operated, not needing any kind of power.

190

A Production Line for the Standard Format Book

Peter de Florez

Bkb. and Bk. Prod., May 1950, 44—5.

Labour, material and overheads account for the cost of manufacturing books. Cost of materials cannot be reduced without detriment to quality, the cost of overheads is a management problem and little more can be done in this direction. The only field in which reductions might be made is the manufacturing process covering the personnel and machinery of the bindery. Textbooks are usually rigidly controlled by specifications in materials, etc., and certain types of books, e.g. atlases, bibles, art books, special editions, etc. require individual attention possible only with flexible manufacturing techniques. But in the case of novels, reprints, etc. a high degree of mechanisation, making for low cost production, is possible. A diagram is given of a bindery in which the entire production line was designed to eliminate unnecessary stages and to work uniformly on 3,500 books per hour. The machinery represented here can be used for any type of book within the general size range associated with novels, and might easily be adapted to others.

191

Leather for Bookbinding—I

Fred Jacobson

Bkb. and Bk. Prod., April 1950, 47.

The age of leather as a binding material has passed. Cloth and leather-like durable fabrics have taken its place. There is now,

however, a tendency to revive leather bindings, limited by the high price of good leather. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, leather was the only binding material, and the standard was higher than that of today. Demands for shining colours, etc. upset the balance of the time-tested ingredients used in leather manufacture, and led to the use of some sulphuric acids in dye baths, with disastrous results. Quality in leather is the sum of tightness and length of fibres, surface durability and natural fat and oil content. Leather durability is controlled by the climatic environment of the animal, the best skins coming from temperate and hot climates. The skin of tropical animals is naturally soft and pliable. For the best book-binding results, aniline dyes are preferred and only aniline dyed leather can be tooled successfully. Embossing, staining, marbling, graining, etc., chemically achieved, are all deleterious to leather.

192

Leather for Bookbinding—II

Fred Jacobson

Bkh. and Bk. Prod., May 1950, 41—2. Illus.

The most used hides are sheepskin, pigskin, calfskin, cowhide and goatskin. Properly tanned sheepskin is durable, strong and soft, but when it is embossed, it goes through processes which are injurious to its quality. The best skins, hairsheep, come from New Zealand and Australia, India, South America, in this order. Sheepskin is adaptable to many finishes and because of its thickness, each skin is split into two, even four skins. Only Yugoslavian and British imported pigskins are of use for bookbinding in the U.S.A. They are expensive and are easily identified by the traces of bristle-marks. Calfskin is basically strong, but of inferior durability. Because of its weak grain and soft quality, it is usually finished smooth for varnished bindings. Cowhide in its raw state is unsuitable for bookbinding, and for general use cowhide grains are split to $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per square foot, and used often for small books. The leathers are coarse and loose and do not wear well. At its best, goatskin, particularly from the Niger region, when tanned acid-free, is unbeatable in strength, durability, texture and colouring. Tropical goats produce leather with the tightest and longest fibres and the least hair and oil. Its pin-grain is known as Morocco, its coarser grain as Levant Morocco. Handboarded Morocco is almost exclusively produced in England. Some other leathers used occasionally are seal, shark, kangaroo, snake, lizard and alligator.

193

What Binders can teach us

Jerrold Orne

Lib. J., 15 May 1950, LXXV : 10, 837—841.

Binders welcome visits from library staff or students, for working with knowledgeable clients is more satisfactory and economical. Books should not be sent for binding incomplete, faulty or damaged. The binder should be required only to bind, not to collate. It is not sufficient for the Library Binding Institute to establish standards for methods and materials: every librarian should be familiar with binding processes, so that he can judge the quality of work. Binding costs are reasonably comparable, for they represent costs of personnel, materials and a percentage profit. The librarian should know how much of his binding cost goes into management, organisation of materials, inspection, transportation, etc., and be able to detect any sharp practice. The aims and activities of the Library Binding Institute should be made more widely known.

194

**Modern Bookbinding : Edition Binding. Casemaking—
Hand**

Charles Waters

Paper and Print, Spring 1950, XXIII : 1, 79—82.

Machinery for casemaking can be hand-fed or entirely automatic. One piece of material at a time is fed into the machine: it passes over a hot glue cylinder and when it comes out, the boards are placed in position with the case hollow between them, and an $\frac{1}{8}$ " gutter between boards and hollow, to allow for the joint of the book. The four corners, head and tail first, are cut and turned in with a folding stick. The case-making machines most in use are the Smyth and Sheridan. When the cases are finished, the title of the book, author's name, etc. are applied by a stamp, usually made of brass. The machines employed are of various designs and may use ink, gold or foil. When the two last are used, correct temperature is vital to a uniform impression.

195

Recent Developments in Bindery Operations

Ernst, R.

Print. Rev. Canad., 1949, 25 (7), 12, 14, 16—17.

Developments in bookbinding materials and machinery are discussed, including the use of Nylon thread on Smyth and Singer sewing machines, the use of synthetic resin emulsion adhesives, hot

melt adhesives, the Gatherite Collator, improvements in Perfect binding and the process used for edition binding at the plant of Doubleday & Co., Hanover, Penn.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, March 1950, v:3. Abstract No. 485).

196

Preservation of Bookbinding Leather

Kantrowitz, M. S.

Print. Equip. Engr., 1950, 79 (6), 42 (Mar).

The potassium lactate treatment is applied to all leather used at the U.S. Government Printing Office.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1950, V: 6, Abstract No. 1085).

197

Announce Book Lacquering Device

Paasche Airbrush Co.

Mod. Lithography, 1950, 18 (3), 87; *Graph. Arts Mon.*, 1950, 22 (3), 162.

An automatic air-finishing unit said to lacquer 4,200 book covers an hr. has been announced. Book covers may be fed into the machine either by hand or by a conveyor and pass under an adjustable two-gun coating station at a speed of 45 ft./min. The unit is surrounded by a booth and ventilating unit for removing fumes.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1950, V: 6, Abstract No. 977).

198

Acquisition of foreign scientific publications

Reuben Peiss

Chem. & Eng. News. 24 April 1950, XXVIII: 17, 1364.

Libraries of the U.S. Government are given help in obtaining foreign publications by the Department of State. War-time difficulties are now beginning to disappear, except in the case of the U.S.S.R. This may be partly due to distrust of Western countries, but it would also seem that the small editions are insufficient even for home demand, as Soviet librarians have complained of shortages. Larger editions are now being printed however, and recent months have seen some general improvement in the general position.

D.J.F.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS AND READERS

199

The Reading Public in 1803

R. W. Chapman

Rev. of Engl. Stud., April 1950, New Series, I: 2, 144—5.

The *Appendix to a Catalogue of the Books in the Norwich Public Library*, printed at Norwich in 1803, gives a good idea of what books the librarian considered the public would, or ought to, wish to read. As the majority of them were published between 1799 and 1802, his judgement of current literature is reflected. The standard is generally high, but not austere. The classics and divinity are all but absent: theology is represented by four titles. The bulk of the accessions are in history, biography and travel. There are few novels—but *Belinda* is there. Belles-lettres cover an interesting collection ranging from Chaucer to contemporary authors, e.g. Monk Lewis, Bloomfield, Bowles, Chatterton, etc. Of contemporary foreign literature there is hardly a trace, except for one or two translations. Natural science is represented by the *Entomologia Britannica*, vol. 1, Cuvier's *Tableau Elementaire*, Pultney on Linnaeus and Skrimshire's *Chemical Essays*. Further, there are the *Tracts*, classified "on unusual lines"!

200

Facts about Fiction

J. Riches

Lib. World, June 1950, LII: 600, 231—2.

A large percentage of the population does not read at all: of those who do, numbers read only at a low standard of intelligence. Novels form the bulk of most people's reading. This would be no bad thing if novelists fulfilled the potentialities of the novel form. The novel demands craftsmanship and technique. It should be based on life: it should contain purpose, unity and balance. The reader for his part should be able to evaluate what he reads, and he can best do this by acquiring knowledge of the established classics.

BIOGRAPHY

201

Conrad Gesner and his "Thesaurus Evonymi Philiatr"

Denis I. Duveen

Bk. Handbk., 1950, Nos. 8 and 9, 423—8. Illus.

Conrad Gesner (b. Zurich, 1516) has been called the "Father of Bibliography." He studied at Strasbourg, Bourges and Paris, obtained his M.D. degree at Basle, became Professor of Ethics and Physics at Zurich, practising medicine at the same time, and died in

1565. He wrote books on all branches of natural history, surgery, mineralogy, botany, philology, philosophy and medicine. He was a pattern man of letters of that century and on friendly terms with scholars of all countries. His *Bibliotheca Universalis*, completed in three years, contains much detailed and usually correct information. The *Thesaurus Evonymi Philatri* is valuable in that it provides a complete record of the chemistry known by Gesner. The first edition, 1552, is extremely rare: the second edition was published in 1554. The value of the work must have been immediately recognised, for Latin, German, French and Italian versions appeared within a few years. An English translation was first printed in 1559.

202

Sir Anthony Panizzi

Basil Dowling

N.Z. Libs., March 1950, XIII: 2, 33-8.

Panizzi (b. Brescello, Italy, 1797) qualified for the law at Parma in 1814, but his interest in politics and love of freedom led him to join the Carbonari. He fled to London in 1823, found work in Liverpool as a tutor in Italian and in 1830 was appointed Professor of Italian at London University. Later, he became Extra-Assistant Librarian, then Assistant Librarian at the British Museum. Amongst his early work there was the cataloguing of a series of tracts on the French Revolution and the revision of the Catalogue of the Royal Society. In 1834, he began preparing titles for the new Catalogue of Printed Books in the British Museum, and in 1837, he was appointed Keeper of the Printed Books. It was Panizzi's ideal to overcome the conception of the Museum as a private institution and make it truly national and public. But at this time, the department was not very efficient, the catalogue was faulty, funds low and space inadequate. In 1838, the Library was moved to the new building, under Panizzi's direction. Work immediately began on the rules for the new General Catalogue, which was kept in Manuscript until 1880, when it had grown to unmanageable proportions and was printed. Panizzi's Report of 1845 on the bookstock won a Treasury Grant of £10,000 for books, and from then on, by further grants and bequests, the bookstock grew steadily, and from 1850, Panizzi firmly enforced the Copyright Act. The creation of the Reading Room was perhaps Panizzi's greatest achievement. The building was completed in 1857 and reflects Panizzi's careful planning and ideals of librarianship. He became Principal Librarian in 1856 and remained in this office for ten years, when he resigned, was knighted in 1869 and died in 1879. Panizzi's energy, administrative ability, exact scholarship and singlemindedness, enabled him to carry out huge reforms and create a great national institution.

Captain of Romance

J. V. B. Stewart Hunter

Bk. Handbk., 1950, nos. 8 and 9, 455—468. Illus. Bibliog.

Captain Thomas Mayne Reid (b. Ireland, 1818) was the heir of a line of Presbyterian ministers, had a classical education and was started in life as a tutor, but he had a love of adventure and sailed for New Orleans in 1839. Here he drifted from one occupation to another, wrote poetry and newspaper articles, and in 1847 joined in the Mexican War. He wrote vivid despatches and was wounded. Back in New York, he wrote his first romance, but was unsuccessful in finding a publisher. In London, in 1850, however, *The Rifle Rangers* was published in three volumes, price one guinea. It was an immediate success and was followed by *The Scalp Hunters*, *The Desert Home*, *The Boy Hunters* and *The Young Voyageurs*. He married and moved to a cottage in Stokenchurch, Oxfordshire, where he wrote *The Forest Exiles*, *The Bush Boys*, *The Quadroon*, *The White Chief* and *The Hunter's Feast*. The next move was to Gerrards Cross in Buckinghamshire, where most of his books were written. He made a good deal of money, but his activities were costing him still more, and in 1866, the crash came. He tried his fortune again in America and for a while was successful, but his health failed and a return home was advised. From then on, until his death in 1883, he lived in London, or in Ross, Herefordshire, wrote two more romances, short stories and notes on natural history. Many of his fifty-odd romances were "pot-boilers," but a substantial number still hold the attention of "every schoolboy, and everyone who has ever been a schoolboy."

(A bibliography is given, a portrait of Mayne Reid, from a daguerreotype, and illustrations from some of the romances).